

# Public Rewards From Public Lands



1997



---

# Contents

Letter from the Director .....	i
Background .....	1
BLM National Map and Profile .....	5
Recreation Opportunities and Benefits at a Glance .....	9

## BLM State Maps and Profiles

Alaska .....	11
Arizona .....	15
California .....	21
Colorado .....	27
Eastern States .....	31
Idaho .....	35
Montana/North & South Dakota .....	41
Nevada .....	47
New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, & Kansas .....	53
Oregon/Washington .....	59
Utah .....	65
Wyoming/Nebraska .....	71
Guide to Table Data .....	77
Comment Card .....	81

# Letter From the Director

Dear Reader:

Welcome to the Bureau of Land Management!

Frederick Jackson Turner, the great historian of America's westward expansion, described the public domain lands as "the richest free gift" that America could ever have received. As the principal steward of that gift, the BLM intends to carry out its land-management mission with an eye on future generations of Americans, who deserve to inherit the legacy that has now been entrusted to us.

As the new BLM Director, I am committed to passing on this legacy through the principles of good science, the policy of multiple use of the public lands, and most importantly of all, the practice of being a good neighbor. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pat Shea". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Pat Shea

BLM Director



# Background

## Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, is entrusted with administering 264 million acres of public lands located primarily in the 12 Western States, including Alaska. The agency manages an additional 300 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located throughout the country. The wealth of resources on these lands is an asset belonging to all Americans. Originally, these lands were valued principally for the commodities extracted from them; today, the public also prizes them for their recreational opportunities and the natural, historical, and cultural resources they contain.

This growing appreciation of the public lands was apparent in September 1996, when President Clinton designated 1.7 million acres of public land in southern Utah as the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The designation gives the BLM management responsibility for its first National Monument. More importantly, it also gives Americans the opportunity to preserve this area of remote and fragile beauty for future generations. As President Clinton observed in creating the Monument, "Sometimes progress is measured in mastering frontiers, but sometimes we must measure progress in protecting frontiers for our children and all children to come."

As steward of the public lands, the BLM is committed to restoring nature's role in the management of these lands to ensure their health and productivity. But with a workforce of fewer than 10,000 people, the agency can effectively administer the public lands only in cooperation with all who use and care about these lands. That is why collaborative stewardship has become one of the Bureau's guiding principles. By working with a variety of partners at the Federal, State, and local level, the BLM is realizing its newly-defined mission, adopted in 1994, which is: "To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations."

## History

Since the country's earliest days, Congress recognized the public lands as a national asset. As the nation acquired new territory through treaty, purchase, or conquest, Congress directed that it be made available in order to promote settlement of the West. Much of the original 1.8 billion acres of the public domain was given or sold to individuals, corporations, and States. However, in the late 19th century, Congress began to redirect Federal land policy as lawmakers recognized the importance of retaining certain lands in public ownership. During this time, the first National Forests, National Parks, and National Wildlife Refuges were designated.

In the early 20th century, Congress took additional steps that recognized the value of the assets on public lands. The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 provided for the lease of lands for exploration and production of certain minerals, including oil and gas, which ensured that the American people retained control and enjoyed the benefits from these important energy resources. In the 1930s, when overgrazing threatened to reduce Western rangelands to a dust bowl, Congress approved the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, which for the first time regulated grazing on the public lands through the use of permits.

Since then, America's appreciation of the public lands has grown. In 1964, Congress established the Public Land Law Review Commission to make recommendations on how the public lands should be managed. Congress responded to the Commission's report by enacting the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) in 1976. This law declared it the policy of the United States that:

*...the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest...*

With the passage of FLPMA, Congress also repealed most of the land disposal laws it had enacted since the mid-19th century. Through FLPMA, Congress made it clear that the public lands should be held in public ownership and managed for "multiple use," defined as:

*...the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people...*

## The BLM Today

The public lands serve very different public policy purposes today from those envisioned by the Founding Fathers. The results of the nation's early settlement policies have exceeded the wildest 19th century expectations. People continue to move westward to take advantage of economic opportunities. But they are also attracted by the West's quality of life—open space, spectacular scenery, clean air, and clean water. These virtues are often attributable directly to the presence of public lands.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis predicts that over the next decade, the public land states will prosper more than any other region of the country. Nevada, the state with the highest proportion of public lands, is projected to have the highest rate of growth of all the States, followed by Utah and Arizona. And as the West grows and changes, so will the role of public lands.

Those who make a living in the West today look to the public lands not only for their commodity values, but also for guaranteed open space. In addition, visitors and Western residents alike value the public lands for recreational opportunities. While National Parks and National Forests continue to attract tourists, the BLM's public lands are drawing an increasing number of Americans who seek a more rugged or remote outdoor experience. In fact, the BLM offers more recreational opportunities over a broader geographical area than any other Federal land agency. Specially designated areas, such as Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness Areas, Areas of

Critical Environmental Concern, and Back Country Byways, are attracting record numbers of visitors. People are also visiting BLM-managed lands to see fascinating archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites.

In 1996, nearly 60 million people visited the public lands for recreational purposes, an increase of about 15 percent since 1994. While recreational visits are expected to increase even more, the BLM's budget will likely remain flat as Congress and the Administration work to balance the Federal budget. To keep pace with demand, the BLM is implementing a recreation fee demonstration program at 17 sites, and all revenues will be used to fund on-site improvements.

The demands of a growing and increasingly urbanized West, together with heightened public concern over the environment, complex legal mandates, and advances in science and technology, are creating profound challenges and opportunities for the BLM. The BLM has responded to these challenges by seeking opportunities for collaborative stewardship to restore the health of the public lands. By working with States, Tribes, local governments, and a host of private organizations, the BLM is working to bring the land into proper functioning and productive condition. Restoration work includes controlling invasive weeds, bringing back native fish species, restoring watersheds, and returning fire to its vital role in nature through prescribed or controlled burns.

## Riparian Restoration

One of the most significant of the BLM's partnership efforts is the National Riparian Service Team based in Prineville, Oregon. Composed of employees from the BLM, the Forest Service, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, this group is working to restore fragile riparian areas—the lands adjacent to creeks, streams, lakes, and rivers. In the arid Western States, these areas are fundamental to ecological health. Since riparian areas filter and purify the water flowing through them, their health can affect entire watersheds. In addition, streambank vegetation prevents erosion, reduces flood risks, and



provides habitat for key fish and wildlife species. Many riparian areas have suffered severe degradation from years of poorly-managed livestock grazing, mining runoff, and overharvest of timber. This is why the work of the National Riparian Service Team is so critical.

For the Western States, water is always the key issue. As their cities grow, this scarce resource becomes even more precious. Healthy riparian areas can help ensure supplies of clean water for the growing cities of the region. This report identifies a number of riparian restoration projects that are ongoing throughout the West.

### National Interagency Fire Center

The BLM's use of partnerships is also evident in the agency's approach to fire management. The BLM's fire and aviation program located at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho, plays a key role in protecting all public lands, including those under State management. NIFC represents an interagency effort involving the BLM, USDA Forest Service, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Weather Service, and Office of Aircraft Services. These agencies have pooled resources to protect the land and to respond to emergencies of all kinds.

NIFC is home to the BLM's National Office of Fire and Aviation, where policy development, wildland fire research, and coordination with fire managers takes place. Under the Secretary's leadership, NIFC led the way in developing new approaches to fire management, including recognition of the important role played by fire in keeping landscapes healthy. NIFC shares its expertise with forest and land managers from all over the world.

While the swift dispatch of firefighters, aircraft, equipment, and supplies across the nation is NIFC's primary mission, the center also responds to hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and other disasters, both at home and abroad. Individual States receive direct support for wildland fires and use NIFC

equipment at no charge other than for replacement or refurbishment. By sharing, rather than competing for, firefighting resources and disaster aid, the NIFC agencies help save taxpayers millions of dollars each year while ensuring an appropriate response to fires and other emergencies.

### Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

The BLM is building on its experience in collaborative stewardship as it develops a plan for managing the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The Presidential Proclamation designating the Monument recognizes the need to conserve the area's unique resources while acknowledging the importance of grazing, hunting, and recreation within the Monument boundaries. To accomplish the President's goals, the BLM has formed a team, which includes five employees of the State of Utah, to develop a long-term management plan for the Monument.

### Economic Significance of the Public Lands

The public lands provide significant economic benefits to the nation and to the counties where these lands are located. The BLM is one of the top revenue-generating agencies of the Federal government, taking in more money than it spends each year. In 1996, the BLM-managed lands generated over \$1 billion from a variety of sources, including royalties from mineral leasing, timber sales, grazing fees, and recreation use fees. About \$640 million goes back to the States for their use.

Minerals of all types are found on the public lands. These include 12.5 trillion cubic feet of proven natural gas reserves and about 1.4 billion barrels of proven oil reserves. Many economically important minerals are extracted from these lands, including approximately one-third of the nation's coal supply. The public lands also serve the needs of the nation's ranchers by providing more than 18,000 permits for livestock

grazing. In addition, the public lands help meet the basic infrastructure needs of society by providing rights-of-ways for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites.

In rural Western communities, the public lands take on great significance not only because they provide a livelihood to many who live there, but also because of the Federal Payment-in-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILT) program. PILT payments compensate local jurisdictions for the loss of property tax revenues in counties where public lands are located. In 1996, PILT payments exceeded \$110 million.

While commodity-related activities on the public lands generate economic benefits, so too does the conservation of public land resources. *Money Magazine's* annual survey of the best places to live in the U.S. routinely ranks such criteria as clean water and clean air high on the list, along with proximity to lakes, mountains, and rivers. Drawn by these environmental values, many of which are associated with the public lands, companies and individuals are moving to the West.

This is why the BLM has also taken steps to update its management regulations for surface mining. In January 1997, the Secretary directed the BLM to resume an effort from the 1980s to modernize the agency's surface management rules, known as Section 3809 regulations. In response to that direction, the BLM has formed a task force to address several issues, including the use of "best available technologies" to prevent "unnecessary or undue degradation" of public lands; performance standards for mining and reclamation activities; alternatives to the current rules that apply to mining operations of 5 acres or less; and ways to improve coordination between the BLM and State regulatory programs. The task force expects to publish proposed revised regulations by April 1998.

## The BLM's Strategic Plan

In 1996, the BLM celebrated its 50th anniversary. This was an occasion not only for the agency to celebrate its past, but also to look to its future. It was therefore fitting that in 1996 the BLM began drafting its Strategic Plan in response to the Government Performance and Results Act. This law, passed by Congress in 1993, requires every Federal agency to prepare a "strategic plan for program activities" covering at least a 5-year period. The Strategic Plan, which will chart the overall direction for the agency, sets criteria by which the BLM can be judged on whether it is achieving its goals. These performance measures will make the BLM more accountable to the American public.

## Conclusion

Americans are placing greater demands on the public lands than ever before. The growing cities of the West have helped create unprecedented demands for outdoor recreational opportunities. At the same time, Americans have made it clear that they prize the public lands' environmental and cultural resources while recognizing the vital role of these lands in supporting local, Western economies. And, in an increasingly crowded West, the public lands offer perhaps the most valuable asset of all, open space.

The BLM is committed to passing on this public land legacy to future generations. The agency has learned that the only way to achieve this goal is by bringing the public lands into healthy condition. But the BLM's success in doing this depends on its ability to form effective partnerships at the Federal, State, and local levels. The agency cannot, and does not seek to manage the public lands in isolation from those who rely on them to make a living, or from those who cherish the lands' recreational, natural, and cultural resources. Through collaborative stewardship, all Americans can share in the management of one of their greatest national treasures, their public lands.



# BLM-Managed Lands<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> This map shows only BLM-managed surface acres in the West. The BLM administers a limited amount of surface acreage in selected other states and an additional 300 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located throughout the country.

---

Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
264 million acres

Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240  
202-452-5125

---

# National Totals

## Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

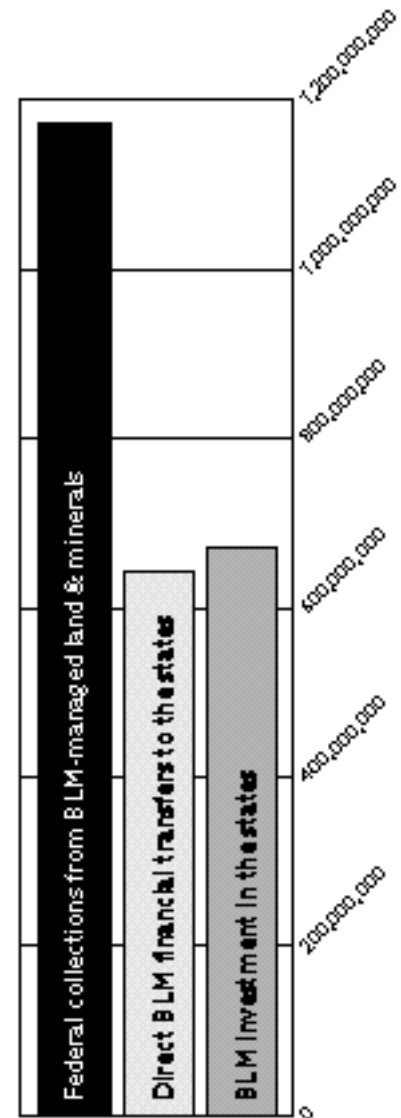
Grazing Fees	\$13,896,000
Recreation and Use Fees	\$2,751,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$5,830,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$12,736,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$12,256,000
National Grasslands	\$1,445,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$33,025,000
Timber Receipts	\$14,150,000
O & C Land Grant Fund	\$77,475,000
CBWR Grant Fund	\$3,113,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$996,893,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,173,569,000</b>

## Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$110,047,000
Grazing Fees	\$2,388,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$739,000
O & C Grant Lands	\$73,039,000
CBWR Grant Lands	\$581,000
National Grasslands	\$574,000
Timber Receipts	\$508,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents & Bonuses	\$458,531,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$646,407,000</b>

## BLM Investment in the States

Management of Lands and Resources	\$394,657,000
Land Acquisition	\$13,095,000
Range Improvements	\$8,022,000
Construction & Access	\$7,979,000
Management of O & C Lands	\$115,927,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$1,285,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$45,448,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$85,094,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$671,507,000</b>



## National Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	18,795 permits and leases, 13,086,355 AUMS
Timber Production	237.4 million board feet produced
Oil and Gas Leasing	1,410 new holes started, 10,514,920 acres in producing status
Coal Production	143 producing leases, 320.1 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	2,554 permits issued, 9,023,575 cubic yards produced
Non-Energy Leasables	532,580 acres under lease, 15,330,540 tons produced
Exploration & Mining Activity (Locatables)	1,232 notices approved, 214 plans of operation approved
Rights-of-Way	3,702 processed, 2,691 granted, 6,363 total workload

## National Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1996

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of participants <sup>3</sup>	Visitor days
Adventure Sports	1,231,000	642,000
Camping	12,753,000	28,709,000
Driving for Pleasure	12,419,000	4,111,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	21,955,000	4,702,000
Fishing & Hunting	15,695,000	10,620,000
Other	11,382,000	3,155,000
Picnicking	5,296,000	999,000
Trail Activities	28,133,000	13,474,000
Water Sports	12,974,000	5,633,000
Winter Sports	1,773,000	748,000
Total <sup>4</sup>		72,793,000

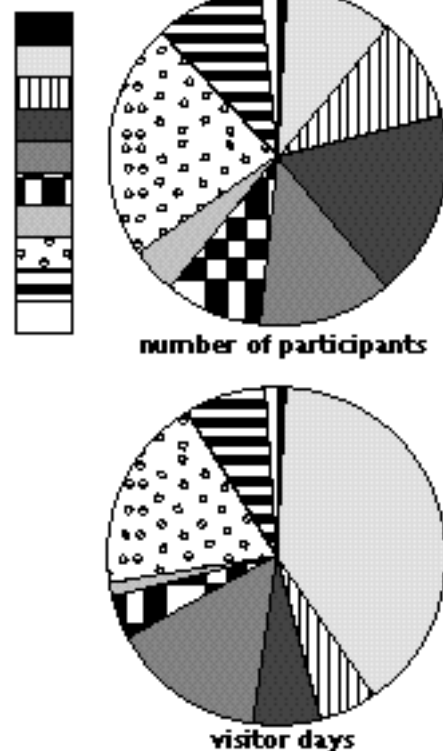
Number of recreational visits not requiring a permit:	57,628,000
Number of visits requiring a Special Recreation Permit:	1,295,000
Total recreational visits in fiscal year 1996:	58,923,000

<sup>3</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

<sup>4</sup> Total may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips on BLM-managed lands FY96: . . . . . \$1,848,343,000

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting) on BLM-managed lands FY96: . . . . . \$735,053,000





# Recreation Opportunities & Benefits at a Glance...

## Congressional Designations

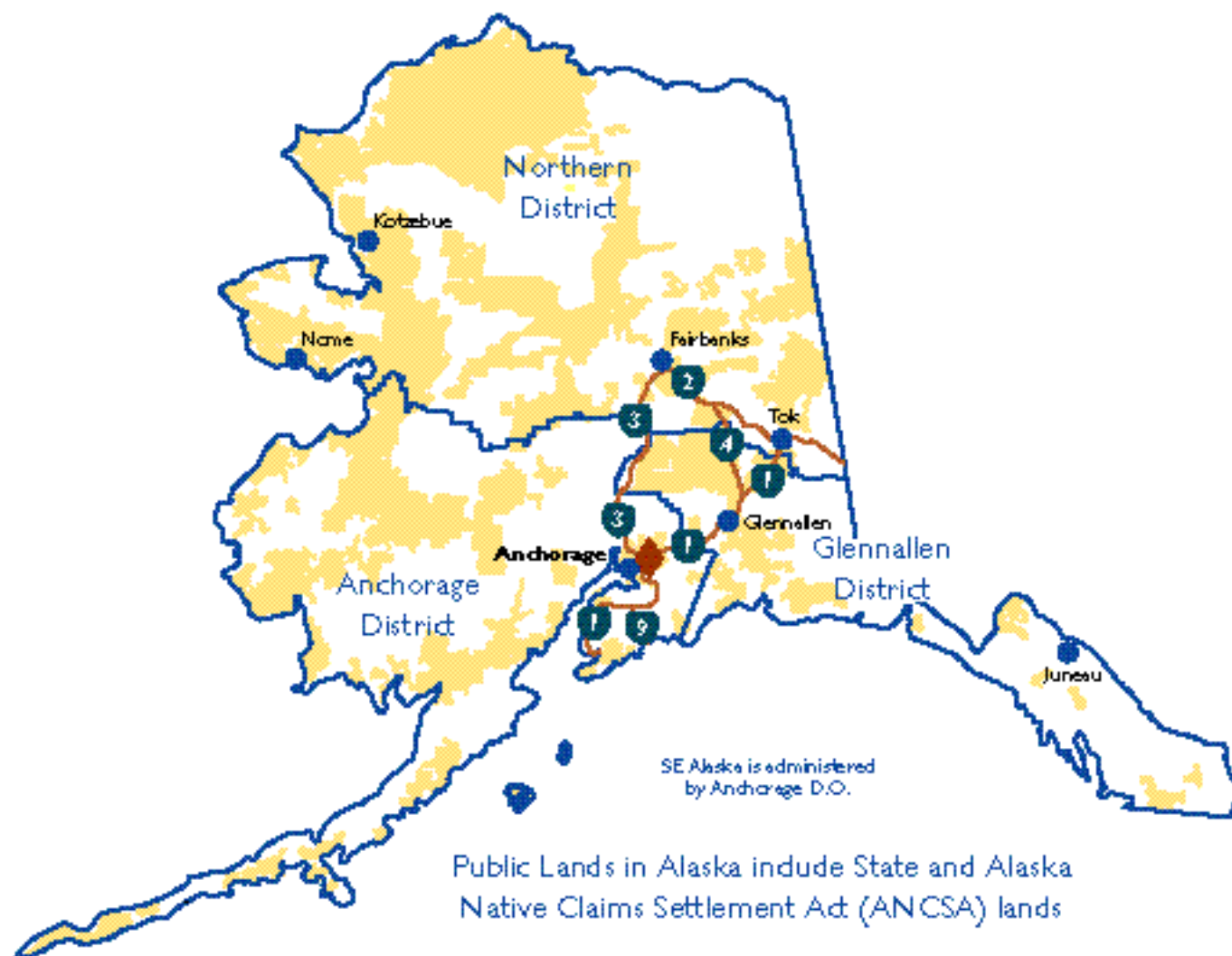
- 2,022 miles of 34 National Wild and Scenic Rivers in 5 states
- 5,227,063 acres in 136 Wilderness Areas; 622 Wilderness Study Areas - 17,422,527 acres under interim management
- 11,689,774 acres in 8 National Conservation Areas - Steese, Alaska; San Pedro, and Gila Box Riparian, Arizona; King Range and California Desert, California; Birds of Prey, Idaho; Red Rock Canyon, Nevada; El Malpais, New Mexico
- 65,280 acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area, California
- 1,000,000 acres in the White Mountain National Recreation Area, Alaska
- 2,494 miles of 9 Historic Trails - Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Santa Fe, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express
- 502 miles of 2 National Scenic Trails - Continental Divide and Pacific Crest
- 106 acres in the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon

## Visitor Service Opportunities

- 1,700,000 acres in first National Monument - Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah
- 10,024,000 acres in 692 designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
- 22 cultural sites designated as National Historic Landmarks; 234 sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 5 World Heritage sites
- 43 National Natural Landmarks with 599,042 acres
- 326,449 acres in an unknown number of Research Natural Areas
- 2 Globally Important Bird Areas in the United States - San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon
- 429 miles of 26 National Recreation Trails
- 8,818 miles of multiple-use trails
- 3,518 miles of 64 designated National Back Country Byways in 11 states
- 23,300,000 million acres of riparian-wetlands
- 2.6 million acres of lakes and reservoirs
- 174,313 miles of fishable streams and 177,825 miles of riparian streams
- 5,409 miles of floatable rivers along 746 river segments
- 300 watchable wildlife areas
- 3,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish
- 897 recorded caves and cave resource systems
- 180,000 historic and archaeological properties
- 17 recreation concession leases
- 2,381 day-use areas and 16,698 campsites
- 785 developed and 365 semideveloped recreation sites
- 355 special and 161 extensive recreation management areas
- 3 biosphere reserves (California Desert)
- 8 long-term visitor areas in Arizona and California,
- 120 various centers (visitor, heritage, interpretive, contact stations, exhibits)



# Alaska



- BLM-Managed Lands
- BLM State Office Location
- BLM Field Office Locations
- BLM District Office Boundaries
- Major Highways

Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
87.26 million acres

Alaska State Office  
222 West 7th Avenue, #13  
Anchorage, AK 99513-7599  
907-271-5555



# Alaska

Alaska contains more public lands than any other state, with more than 87 million acres under BLM management. These public lands are characterized by forested hills, small mountain ranges, and arctic tundra.

The BLM manages diverse resources in Alaska. BLM-managed lands on Alaska's North Slope are thought to contain significant oil and gas resources, as well as about 40 percent of the total coal resource potential in the United States. Approximately 10 percent of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (959 miles) is managed by the BLM in Alaska, along with a National Conservation Area, a National Recreation Area, and more than 400 miles of the National Trails System. Archaeological and paleontological discoveries on Alaska's public lands—such as the 11,700-year-old Mesa site in the Brooks Range and the Ocean Point paleontological discovery on the West Bank of the Colville River—have made significant contributions to our knowledge of human migrations to the Western Hemisphere.

The largest contiguous area of public lands is found in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR), a 23-million-acre region on the North Slope that is about the size of Indiana. President Warren Harding created the NPR in 1923 to help guarantee the nation's petroleum reserves. Today, in addition to subsurface energy resources, the reserve contains valuable habitat for migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, caribou, and other wildlife. Over 50,000 lakes—the result of permafrost preventing water from draining—provide important nesting areas for millions of birds.

The BLM cooperates with State and other Federal agencies in managing the public lands in Alaska. For example, nine Federal and State agencies are involved in the development, management, and operation of four Alaska Public Lands Information Centers. These centers, which are open year-round, serve as one-stop shopping facilities for visitors wishing to learn more about the recreational and resource values of public lands. The BLM is pursuing other

collaborative land-management initiatives in Alaska, including a project with Ducks Unlimited to develop a more cost-effective method of inventorying land and habitat by using computers to analyze data collected by satellite.

The BLM also manages the Campbell Creek Science Center, located in Anchorage, which was dedicated by Senator Ted Stevens in 1996. With its birds and wildlife, flora and fauna, the Campbell tract offers a remarkable outdoor classroom for local schoolchildren wanting to learn more about their surroundings. Several partners have joined the BLM in working on the Campbell Creek Science Center, including the Anchorage School District, the Alaska Natural History Association, local businesses, and many State and Federal agencies.

BLM-managed lands bring many benefits to the State of Alaska. For example, recreational attractions managed by the BLM help bring visitors to the State from the continental United States and from countries around the world. The BLM maintains a network of nine winter cabins and 300 miles of winter trails in Alaska's White Mountains National Recreation Area, located about 60 miles northeast of Fairbanks. These trails are used by dog mushers, snow machiners, and skiers for winter recreation on day trips or overnight ventures.

BLM-Alaska has taken several steps to improve visitor services at these recreational sites. At the Arctic Circle Wayside Recreational Site, about 190 miles north of Fairbanks, the addition of a viewing deck and other improvements have made the site a popular destination for highway travelers and tour companies based in Fairbanks. Also, the increasing popularity of the White Mountains National Recreation Area has prompted the BLM to undertake several projects in order to increase public access. For example, the Nome Creek Gateway Project will open two campgrounds, several trailheads, and 11 miles of new access roads for summer use.

The Nome Creek Gateway Project has also been the focus of environmental restoration work. BLM-Alaska has worked with its Federal, State, and corporate partners to clean up degraded sections of the creek, which has resulted in

improved habitat for fish. These same partnerships have also removed or recontoured mine tailings. Such efforts will help bring the creek into proper functioning condition, while making the area more attractive to visitors.

## Alaska Total:

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

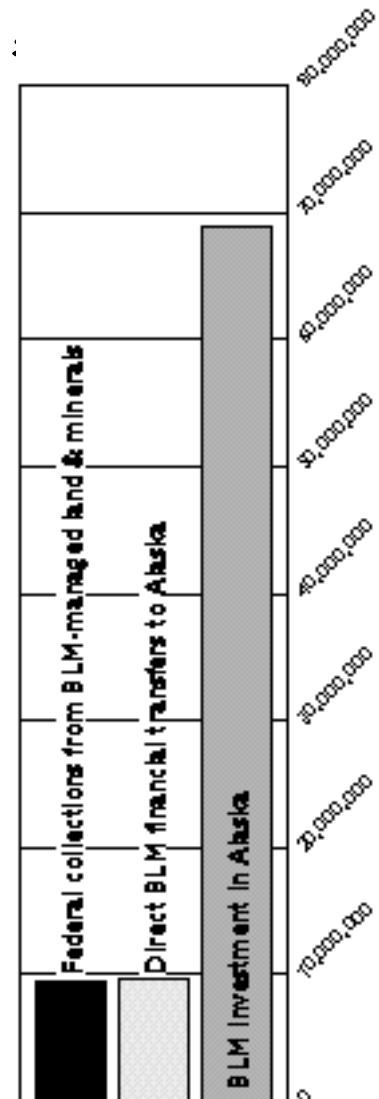
Recreation & Use Fees	.....\$86,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way rent	.....\$102,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	.....\$3,203,000
Sale of Land and Materials	.....\$19,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	.....\$973,000
Timber Receipts	.....\$8,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	.....\$4,940,000
Total	.....\$9,332,000

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Alaska

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	.....\$4,883,000
Proceeds of Sales	.....\$1,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	.....\$4,690,000
Total	.....\$9,574,000

### BLM Investment in Alaska

Management of Lands and Resources	.....\$45,463,000
Land Acquisition	.....\$20,000
Construction & Access	.....\$580,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	.....\$12,937,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	.....\$9,920,000
Total	.....\$68,920,000



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

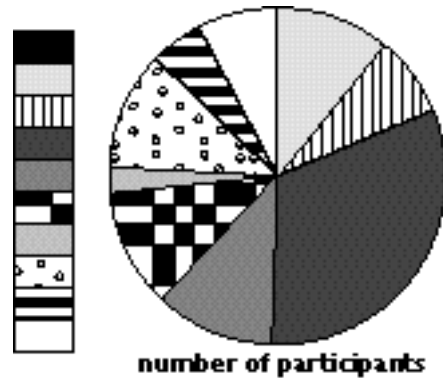
### Commercial Uses

Oil and Gas Leasing	1 new hole started, 67,350 acres in producing status
Mineral Materials (Salables)	45 permits issued, 130,116 cubic yards produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	96 notices reviewed, 59 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	31 processed, 21 granted, 52 total workload

## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 584,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	3,000	2,000
Camping	176,000	396,000
Driving for Pleasure	127,000	97,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	529,000	84,000
Fishing & Hunting	187,000	154,000
Other	185,000	30,000
Picnicking	44,000	6,000
Trail Activities	187,000	154,000
Water Sports	80,000	122,000
Winter Sports	126,000	79,000
Total <sup>3</sup>		1,124,000



<sup>2</sup>The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

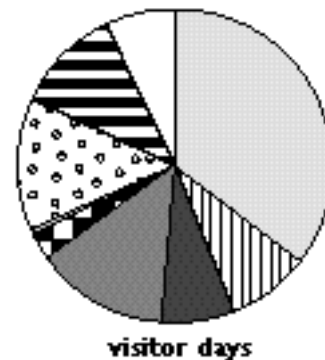
<sup>3</sup>Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: . . . . . \$ n/a  
(Not available. The sample size was considered too small for an accurate estimate.)

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

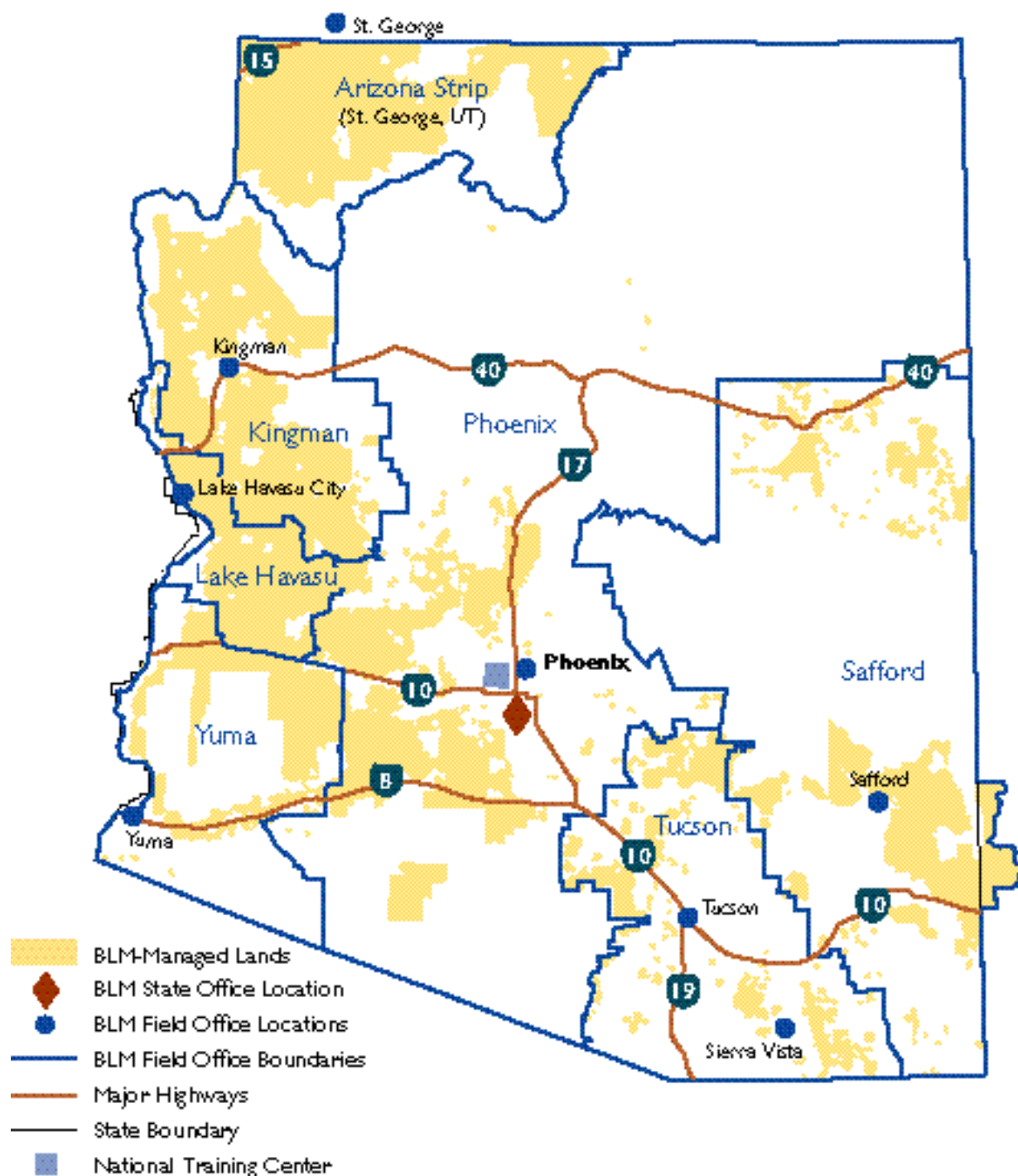
on BLM-managed lands FY96: . . . . . \$28,054,600



## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Properties (FY96 data)	798 acres inventoried (8 properties recorded)
National Wild & Scenic Rivers	959 miles, (582,000 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas	680,000 acres
National Conservation Areas	1.2 million acres
National Recreation Area	1 million acres
National Historic Trails	418 miles
National Scenic Trails	27 miles
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Special Areas	30 areas (9,845,300 acres)
Research Natural Areas	14 areas, (142,000 acres)

# Arizona



Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
14.25 million acres

Arizona State Office  
222 North Central Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-2203  
602-417-9200

# Arizona

Over 14 million acres of public lands are found throughout Arizona, with the greatest concentration in the northwestern and west-central part of the State. These lands extend across three major deserts: the Chihuahuan, Sonoran, and Mojave. In addition to desert habitats, BLM-managed lands in Arizona include pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine forests, as well as small amounts of riparian-wetland habitat.

Some of the nation's oldest and best preserved prehistoric and historic sites are found on Arizona's public lands. These include mammoth kill sites, remnants of a Spanish military fort, and Indian dwellings more than 1,000 years old. BLM-Arizona also manages 47 Wilderness Areas, 2 Riparian National Conservation Areas, and 16 commercial recreational facilities along the Colorado River. These include full-service campgrounds, as well as trailer and recreational vehicle parks.

In addition, the BLM manages several recreational events on Arizona's public lands, such as the annual Parker off-highway vehicle race. This race contributes some \$1.5 million to the Parker area, which includes communities in Arizona and California. In 1996, the BLM documented nearly 9 million recreation visits to Arizona's public lands.

The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area provides one of the best examples of a proper functioning riparian area in the desert Southwest. Congress designated this conservation area 8 years ago to protect and enhance the desert riparian ecosystem, which spans over 50,000 acres of public land in Cochise County. The 40-mile San Pedro corridor is home to more than 100 species of breeding birds and provides valuable habitat for another 250 species of migrant and wintering birds. In 1995, the American Bird Conservancy designated the corridor as the first Globally Important Bird Area in the United States for its importance to millions of migrating neotropical birds. This area attracts thousands of visitors and birders, two-thirds of whom are from states other than

Arizona, with another 6 percent coming from outside the United States.

In 1991, eco-tourists pumped nearly \$3.1 million into the economies of Sierra Vista and local communities near the San Pedro. Currently, visitor use is estimated to exceed 100,000 visitors annually, possibly quadrupling the 1991 figure. This represents only a portion of the economic benefits derived from visitors to public lands in southeastern Arizona.

These visitors generate economic activity not only in that part of Arizona, but in the state as a whole. The typical nonresident visitor to the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area spends \$50 per day in Sierra Vista out of total trip expenditures of \$410 per day in Arizona. Most San Pedro visitors are birders, but many others enjoy hiking, picnicking, fishing, seasonal hunting, horseback riding, mountain biking, and touring the area's historical sites.

The BLM has taken a number of management actions to protect and enhance the riparian areas within this conservation area. Land managers have discontinued sand and gravel extraction; designated access points and visitor use; stopped agricultural ground-water pumping; and restricted livestock grazing throughout the area. These actions, coupled with efforts of BLM specialists and scores of volunteers, have produced significant improvements in these riparian areas. Among the BLM's partners in this restoration effort are The Nature Conservancy, Audubon Society, U.S. Army at Ft. Huachuca, Friends of the San Pedro River, the City of Sierra Vista, and Cochise County.

The BLM has entered into other collaborative agreements throughout Arizona to improve the agency's management of the public lands. The BLM works with the State Land Department to manage grazing allotments where land ownership is intermingled. The agency has joined with the Arizona Game and Fish Department to promote a number of wildlife projects, including the Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement

Program. This 10-year program seeks to improve fish habitat and provide recreational opportunities for thousands of fishing enthusiasts at Lake Havasu, which is located on the Arizona-California border.

In addition, the BLM has increased partnerships in Arizona by adopting an interdisciplinary management process, which brings community interests into the planning process and eliminates the

need for multiple plans covering a single area. For example, the Malpai Borderlands Group is a grassroots coalition of ranchers, scientists, government agencies, and others who are developing a strategy for managing a diverse ecosystem spanning more than a million acres. The goals are to preserve the natural vegetation (primarily desert grasslands), maintain open space, and manage livestock grazing in order to preserve the diversity of the ecosystem.

## Arizona Total

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

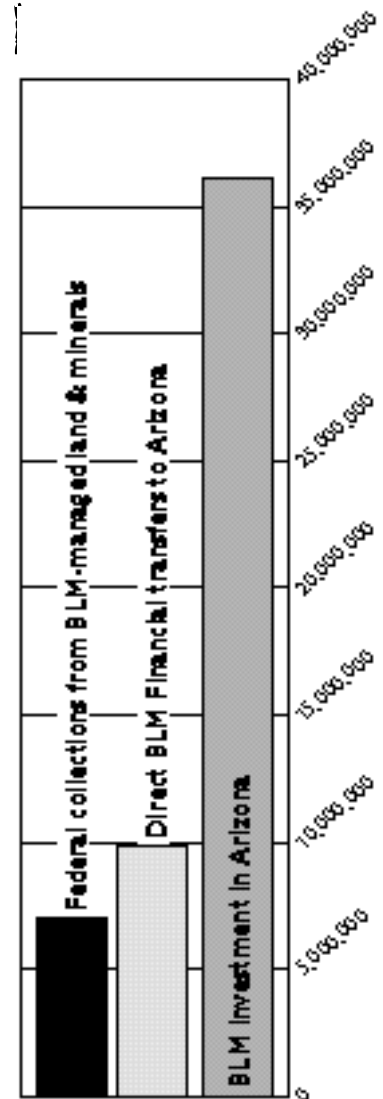
Grazing Fees	\$699,000
Recreation & Use Fees	\$334,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$783,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$815,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$889,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$3,290,000
Timber Receipts	\$81,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$167,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,058,000</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Arizona

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$9,638,000
Grazing Fees	\$153,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$35,000
Timber Receipts	\$3,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$67,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,895,000</b>

### BLM Investment in Arizona

Management of Lands and Resources	\$28,746,000
Land Acquisition	\$1,268,000
Range Improvements	\$431,000
Construction & Access	\$196,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$1,697,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$3,790,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$36,128,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

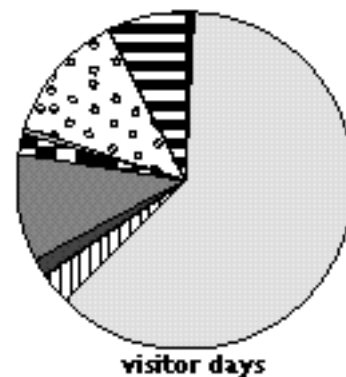
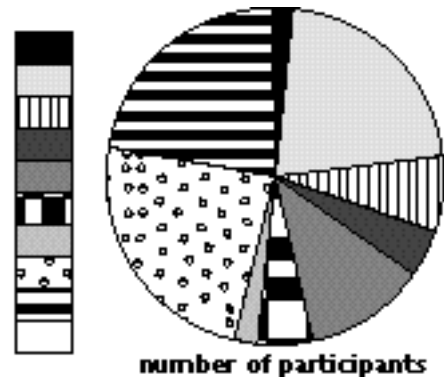
### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	813 permits and leases, 695,241 AUMs
Timber Production	.9 million board feet produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	133 permits issued, 384,640 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	4 acres under lease
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	213 notices reviewed, 14 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	80 processed, 133 granted, 213 total workload

## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 8,899,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	367,000	222,000
Camping	4,257,000	12,623,000
Driving for Pleasure	1,434,000	638,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	855,000	359,000
Fishing & Hunting	2,333,000	2,089,000
Other	1,073,000	409,000
Picnicking	405,000	99,000
Trail Activities	4,785,000	2,545,000
Water Sports	4,375,000	1,539,000
Winter Sports	1,000	0 <sup>3</sup>
Total <sup>4</sup>		20,524,000



<sup>2</sup>The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

<sup>3</sup>Amounts are rounded. Thus, zero often means a small amount instead of none.

<sup>4</sup>Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: . . . . . \$202,065,900

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

on BLM-managed lands FY96: . . . . . \$54,128,900

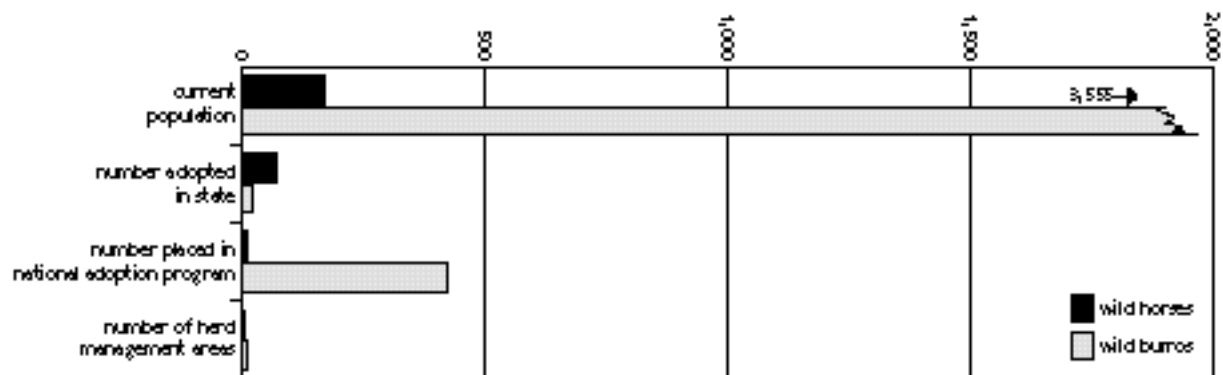


## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Resources (FY96 data)	26,722 acres inventoried (458 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas	47 areas (1.4 million acres)
Wilderness Study Areas	2 areas (63,920 acres)
National Conservation Areas	2 areas (77,767 acres)
National Historic Trails	1 trail (56 miles)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	49 areas (634,621 acres)

## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	171	68	7	6
Wild Burros	3,555	21	422	10





# California



Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
California 14.51 million acres and  
Nevada 1.45 million acres

California State Office  
2135 Butano Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
916-978-4400

# California

The BLM manages 14.5 million acres of public lands in California, most of which are located in the southern California desert. There are other smaller, but still significant, concentrations of public land throughout the state. The terrain of the land is extremely diverse, ranging from sagebrush plains to old-growth forests, from rolling sand dunes to the rugged Pacific coastline, and from lush riparian areas to arid high desert.

Public lands offer tremendous rewards to the people of California and to others who use them. Their noncommercial benefits are considerable: they provide habitat for more than 800 species of plants and animals, many of them considered threatened or endangered; they support rangeland for wild horses and burros; and they provide recreational opportunities in the form of hiking trails, rivers, off-highway vehicle areas, campgrounds, and more than 3.5 million acres of wilderness. Notable recreation areas include the King Range National Conservation Area along the north coast, the Bizz Johnson National Recreation Trail near Susanville, the Imperial Sand Dunes in southern California, and the Merced River in the Mother Lode of the Sierra Nevada.

The importance of energy and mineral resources on the public lands is also evident in California. California's public lands possess abundant geothermal resources, which supply enough energy to meet the needs of 1 million people. This constitutes more than 90 percent of all geothermal production from Federal leases in the Western States. California is also the fourth largest oil and gas producing State in the nation, supplying 18.5 million barrels of oil from public lands. These public land energy resources generate millions of dollars in revenue, half of which go directly to the State of California. Wind energy from sites in southern California generate power for some 125,000 people. The public lands also supply sand and gravel for California's ever-expanding infrastructure of roads and buildings.

To improve its management of the public lands in California, the BLM took the lead in an effort that resulted in a landmark Biodiversity Agreement.

This Statewide agreement involves more than 35 Federal and State agencies, all 10 county regional associations, and numerous other parties that want to coordinate resource management practices in order to meet biodiversity and economic needs.

One biodiversity planning strategy in southern California's West Mojave region has brought together public and local land managers to prepare a plan for managing habitat for the desert tortoise and other sensitive species on public and private land. A comprehensive planning effort is underway in the Coachella Valley to ensure long-term survival of sensitive species, while fostering economic growth in the region. In the Klamath region of northwestern California, the Biodiversity Agreement has helped bring public and local land managers together to restore steelhead and salmon runs, protect significant foothill and riparian resources, and support habitat for raptors and migratory birds.

Tourism is the second largest industry in California, and the recreational opportunities on BLM-managed lands have helped boost tourism in the state's communities. Visitors to California's Watchable Wildlife sites patronize local restaurants and hotels, whitewater enthusiasts pay for guided raft trips down thundering rivers, and backpackers buy a variety of supplies from outfitters. In addition, off-highway vehicle users flock to the Imperial Sand Dunes 440,000 times a year while spending an average of \$3,500 (per person, per year) in the local communities. Recreationists along the Merced River pump approximately \$1 million a year into the local economy.

To improve the quality of recreational opportunities and services in California, the BLM has joined the California Roundtable on Recreation, Parks, and Tourism. This ad hoc group, consists of some 40 organizations representing Federal, State, and local agencies, the tourism and manufacturing industries, user and environmental groups, and other parties interested in quality, sustainable outdoor recreational activities in California. As part of the Roundtable, the BLM has promoted a one-stop shopping strategy to

provide recreationists with information on all types of outdoor opportunities in California, regardless of who manages the recreation sites.

In order to keep California's popular recreation sites attractive, the BLM has been involved in several restoration projects, such as the Afton Canyon Restoration Project in the Mojave Desert. The Afton Canyon Natural Area is one of only three places where the Mojave River flows above ground all year. Afton's ponds, marshes, and streams are skirted by steep, colorful canyons, creating a diverse habitat for wildlife, including over 180 species of birds, a herd of bighorn sheep, Western pond turtles, Mojave fringe-toed lizards, and desert tortoises. While still diverse, Afton's wildlife populations

are only a fraction of what they once were because of the invasion of tamarisk, a nonnative species that provides little food or shelter for wildlife while consuming more water than native plants. In response, the BLM launched an initiative to restore the Afton area. Joined by a host of partners, including environmental groups, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the Mojave Desert Resource Conservation District, the BLM is working to control tamarisk and restore critical native plant communities. The project has already begun to reestablish Afton as a desert oasis that is attracting increasing numbers of birds and wildlife. As a result of this environmental restoration, local communities will benefit economically as more birdwatchers and wildlife enthusiasts visit the Afton area.

## California Totals

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

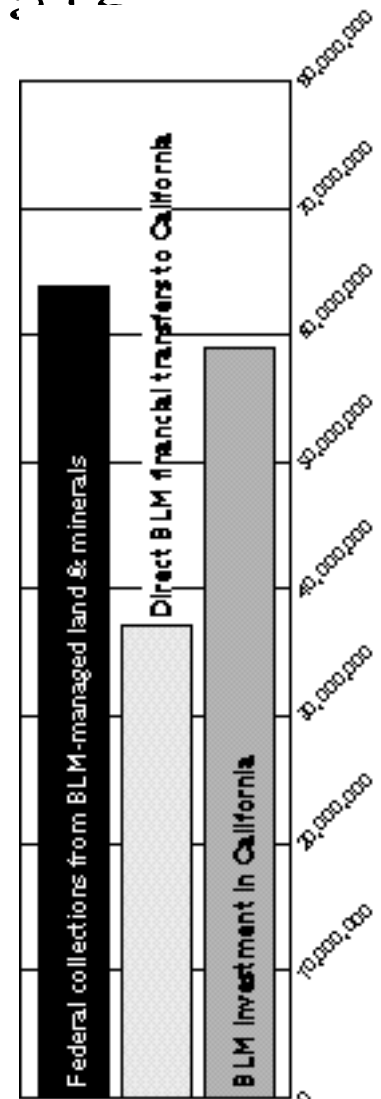
Grazing Fees	\$358,000
Recreation & Use Fees	\$400,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$1,700,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,448,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$909,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$2,741,000
Timber Receipts	\$1,323,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$55,031,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$63,910,000</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to California

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$10,981,000
Grazing Fees	\$98,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$37,000
Timber Receipts	\$40,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$26,050,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,207,000</b>

### BLM Investment in California

Management of Lands and Resources	\$42,270,000
Land Acquisition	\$3,782,000
Range Improvements	\$218,000
Construction & Access	\$217,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$250,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$5,429,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$6,776,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$58,942,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

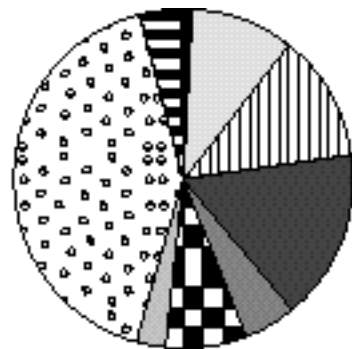
### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	668 permits and leases, 424,572 AUMS
Timber Production	6.8 million board feet produced
Oil and Gas Leasing	143 new holes started, 79,102 acres in producing status,
Mineral Materials (Salables)	64 permits issued, 172,670 cubic yards produced,
Nonenergy Leasables	36,110 acres under lease, 1,209,670 tons produced
Exploration and Mining	66 notices reviewed, 56 plans of operation reviewed
Activity (Locatables)	
Rights-of-Way	166 processed, 126 granted, 292 total workload

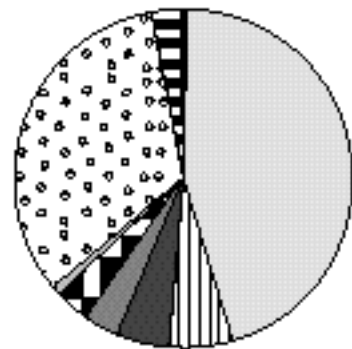
## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 8,461,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	121,000	47,000
Camping	1,312,000	4,196,000
Driving for Pleasure	1,621,000	583,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	2,156,000	459,000
Fishing & Hunting	641,000	312,000
Other	1,034,000	316,000
Picnicking	367,000	71,000
Trail Activities	5,506,000	3,089,000
Water Sports	526,000	270,000
Winter Sports	27,000	7,000
Total <sup>3</sup>		9,350,000



number of participants



visitor days

<sup>2</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

<sup>3</sup> Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: . . . . . \$322,879,700

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

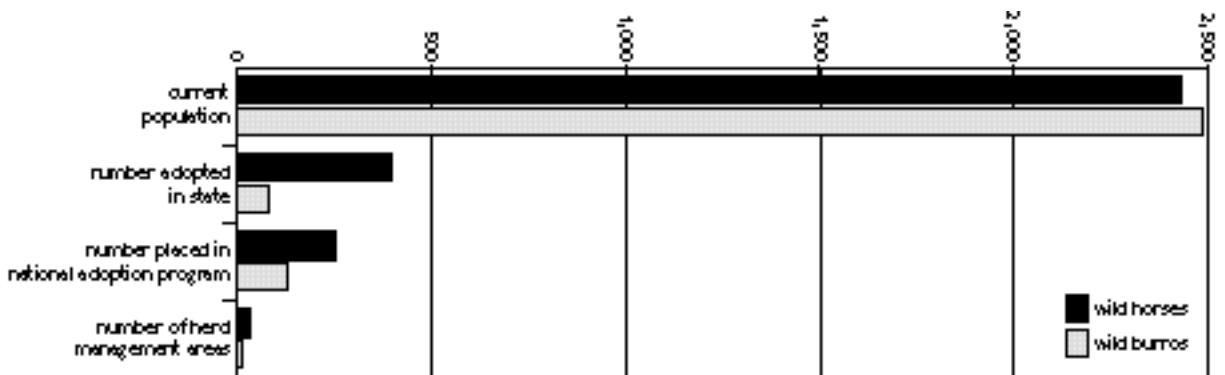
on BLM-managed lands FY96: . . . . . \$222,732,900

## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Resources (FY96 data)	89,409 acres inventoried (739 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	7 rivers (68.5 miles, 18,280 acres protected)
Wilderness Areas	74 areas (3.5 million acres)
Wilderness Study Areas	97 areas (1.5 million acres)
National Conservation Areas	2 areas (9,560,000 acres)
National Scenic Area	1 area (200,000 acres)
National Historic Trails	2 trails (132.2 miles)
National Recreation Trails	7 trails (81.9 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (220 miles)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	131 areas (1 million acres)

## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

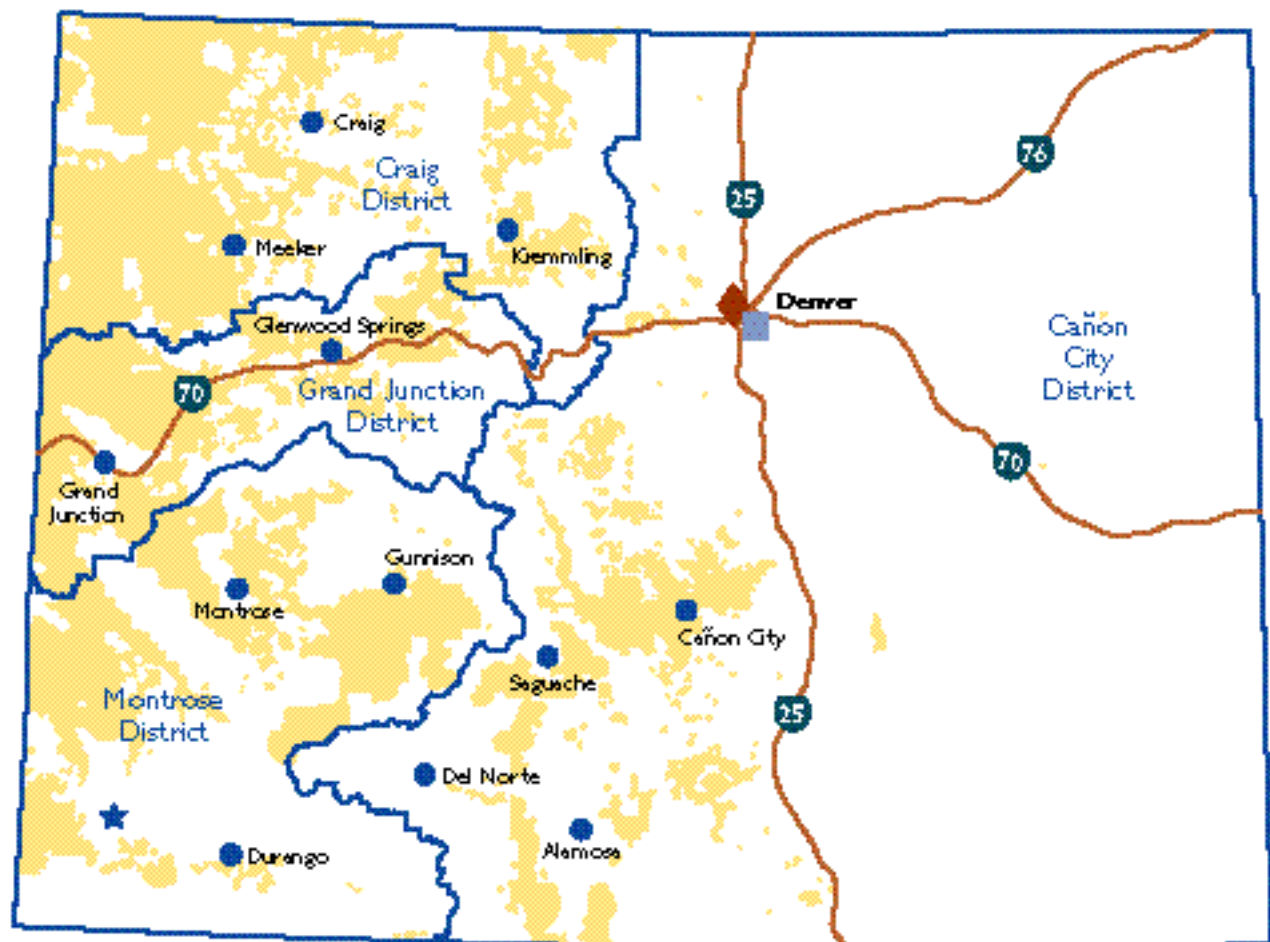
Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	2,434	401	257	32
Wild Burros	2,485	81	132	12







# Colorado



-  BLM-Managed Lands
-  BLM State Office Location
-  BLM Field Office Locations
-  BLM District Office Boundaries
-  Major Highways
-  BLM National Centers
-  Anasazi Heritage Center

---

Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
8.29 million acres.

Colorado State Office  
2850 Youngfield Street  
Lakewood, CO 80215-7093  
303-239-3600

---

# Colorado

Colorado's 8.29 million acres of BLM-managed land, along with 27 million acres of mineral estate under BLM management, are concentrated primarily in the western portion of the State. Smaller parcels are scattered over Colorado's Eastern Plains. These lands range from alpine tundra, colorful canyons, and mesas in the southwest to the open plains in the eastern part of the State.

Colorado's public lands support a wide variety of vital activities, including mineral extraction, grazing, and recreation. Many Colorado energy and ranching businesses depend on the public lands, and the scenic and recreational qualities of Colorado's public lands attract residents and tourists alike. The public lands in Colorado also feature many significant archaeological, historical, and natural resources. These include ruins from the prehistoric Anasazi, culture and habitat for deer, elk, antelope, and species that are threatened or endangered.

To ensure more effective management of the public lands, BLM-Colorado has entered into several partnership agreements. In northwestern Colorado, the Yampa River Basin Partnership unites the private sector, local and State governments, and Federal agencies to achieve common goals. Under a Memorandum of Understanding, the partnership is tackling such issues as managing growth and development; maintaining a healthy, diverse economy based on the responsible use of natural resources; and enhancing the quality of life while conserving natural resources. The partnership has an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that provides for effective local involvement in developing a Yampa River

Endangered Fish Recovery and Water Management Plan.

The BLM is also involved in a partnership that concerns the La Garita Creek area of Colorado. This creek, a tributary of the Rio Grande that flows through the San Luis Valley in south-central Colorado, supplies water to the local communities. The BLM has joined with Trout Unlimited, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, the Forest Service, and a local rancher to restore sections of the creek. Working together, the partners have installed stream improvements, planted native vegetation, and changed grazing patterns in the riparian area. These improvements are helping to restore the creek to its proper functioning condition while benefiting tourism, which is on the increase in this scenic area.

The BLM has also teamed up with the U.S. Forest Service in a customer-service-oriented "Trading Post" initiative that involves the BLM's Cañon City and Montrose Districts and the Forest Service's Pike, San Isabel, Rio Grande, and San Juan National Forests. This joint effort is aimed at meeting the needs of each agency's customers through more efficient and effective ways of doing business. In some areas, the two agencies share office space, which has achieved significant savings to taxpayers by reducing overhead. The BLM and the Forest Service have also streamlined customer service by providing a single contact for local natural resource issues. By working together, the agencies are overcoming administrative barriers that impede a "big picture" approach to public land management.

# Colorado Total

## Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

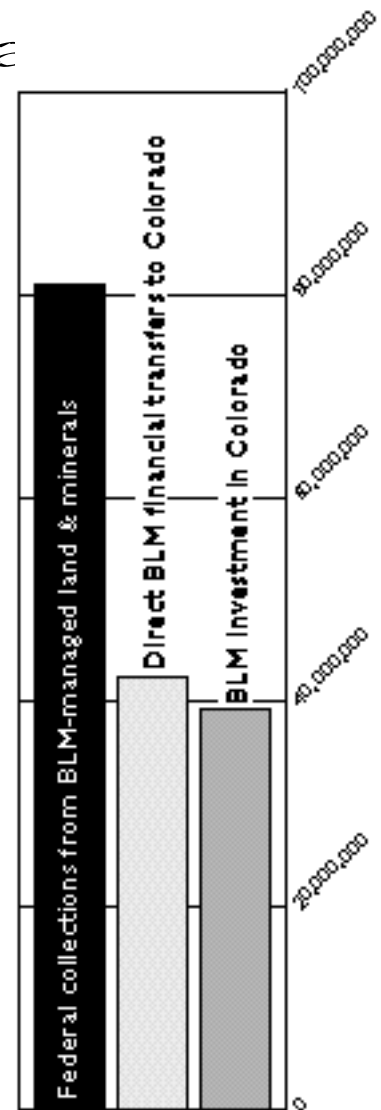
Grazing Fees	\$665,000
Recreation & Use Fees	\$227,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$252,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$519,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$584,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$811,000
Timber Receipts	\$235,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$77,971,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$81,263,000</b>

## Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Colorado

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$7,818,000
Grazing Fees	\$101,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$23,000
Timber Receipts	\$10,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$34,651,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$42,602,000</b>

## BLM Investment in Colorado

Management of Lands and Resources	\$29,819,000
Land Acquisition	\$378,000
Range Improvements	\$385,000
Construction & Access	\$214,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$1,947,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$6,490,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$39,233,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	1,673 permits and leases, 681,569 AUMS
Timber Production	4.4 million board feet produced
Oil and Gas Leasing	49 new holes started, 1,397,557 acres in producing status
Coal Production	31 producing leases, 17.68 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	210 permits issued, 579,720 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	26,970 acres under lease, 56,600 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	280 notices reviewed, 4 plans of operation reviewed,
Rights-of-Way	214 processed, 224 granted, 438 total workload

## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 5,247,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	108,000	41,000
Camping	528,000	1,313,000
Driving for Pleasure	2,458,000	692,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	3,807,000	1,409,000
Fishing & Hunting	834,000	748,000
Other	1,955,000	321,000
Picnicking	555,000	65,000
Trail Activities	2,720,000	1,183,000
Water Sports	396,000	122,000
Winter Sports	160,000	55,000
Total <sup>3</sup>		5,948,000

<sup>2</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

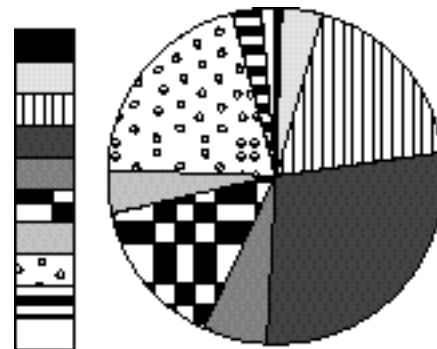
<sup>3</sup> Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

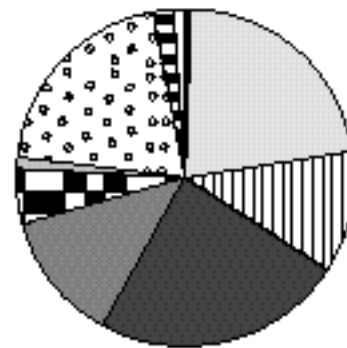
on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$100,531,000

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$49,003,000



number of participants



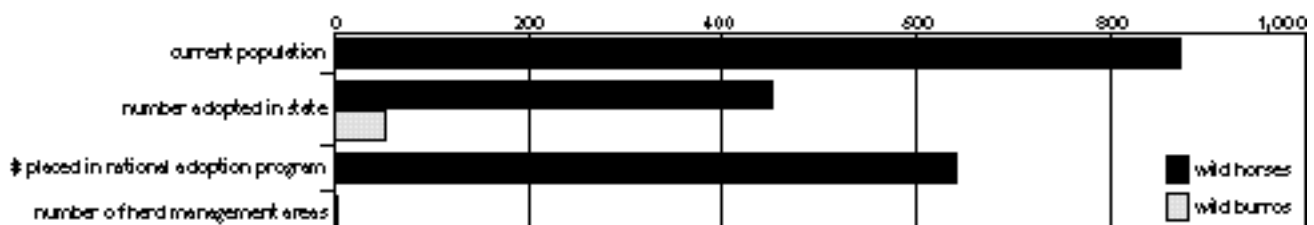
visitor days

## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Resources (FY96 data)	47,396 acres inventoried (1,521 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas	52,320 acres
Wilderness Study Areas	49 areas (720,227 acres)
National Scenic Trails	6 miles
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	68 areas (622,574 acres)

## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	871	452	640	4
Wild Burros	0	54		



# Eastern States



Subsurface Acreage of Mineral Estate  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
39.68 million acres

Eastern States Office  
7450 Boston Boulevard  
Springfield, VA 22153  
(703) 440-1713

## Eastern States

The BLM's Eastern States Office serves as the steward of 30,000 acres of public lands and resources in the 31 states that border on or are east of the Mississippi River. In addition, the Eastern States Office administers more than 39 million acres of subsurface Federal mineral estate.

The Eastern States Office maintains more than 9 million historic General Land Office (GLO) records, dating back to 1787, which chronicle the settlement of the West. These records are heavily used by title and abstract companies, historians, and genealogists. The BLM has taken the lead in preserving and automating historic records through its GLO Automated Records Project, known as "Preserving America's Heritage." This project has significantly improved access to historic documents by computerizing nearly 2 million Federal land patents issued prior to 1908. The information contained in these documents is now available on-line. In addition, the BLM has issued CD-ROMs containing Federal land patent information for nine eastern public land states, with more to come.

BLM-Eastern States also oversees the leasing and development of Federal minerals, such as lead, zinc, and coal. Oil and gas exploration and production take place on public lands in 14 Eastern States, producing energy and jobs for this region of the country.

About two-thirds of all wild horses and burros adopted under the BLM's Adopt-a-Horse program find homes in the 31 Eastern States.

Using one contract holding/adoption facility and sponsoring about 30 annual temporary-site adoptions, BLM-Eastern States places more than 3,600 animals in good homes each year.

While the BLM manages a comparatively small number of surface acres in the Eastern States, this acreage is strategically located. In the heavily populated East, public lands are of prime importance for their recreation potential. In many cases, the BLM has entered into cooperative management agreements with State and local governments that have been critical to the success of key recreation sites. These sites include the Lake Vermilion Islands in Minnesota, scenic beaches in Florida, and historic lighthouses in the Great Lakes region and along the Florida coast. Also, by developing partnerships under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, the BLM is able to provide much-needed opportunities for large numbers of people to use and enjoy the public lands.

Partnerships, environmental education, and public outreach are also priorities for BLM-Eastern States. The Eastern States Office promotes stewardship of the public lands through environmental education camps and by working with school officials and students. In addition, by sponsoring such events as the annual National Public Lands Day, the BLM is developing partnerships in the Eastern States that will carry the message of good land stewardship to current and future generations of Americans.



# Eastern States T

## Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

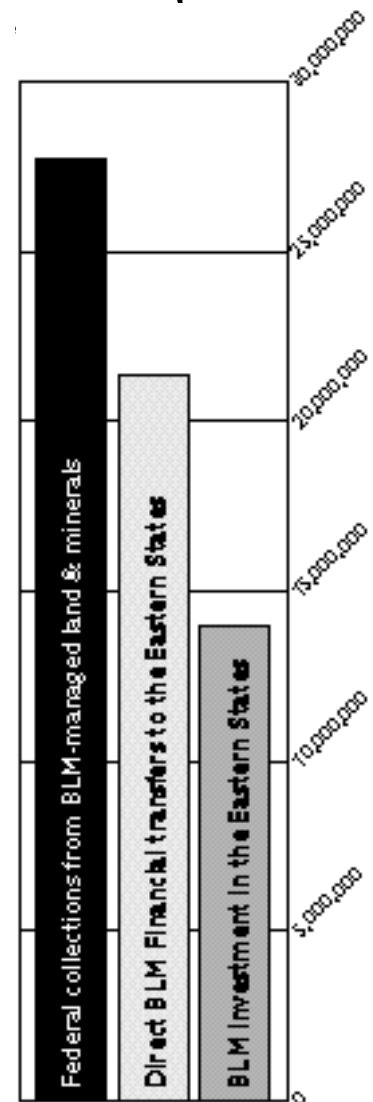
Recreation & Use Fees .....	\$3,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent .....	\$3,000
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	\$453,000
Sale of Land and Materials .....	\$20,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees .....	\$1,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses .....	\$27,237,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$27,716,000</b>

## Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the Eastern States

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) .....	\$16,157,000
Proceeds of Sales .....	\$1,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses .....	\$5,217,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$21,375,000</b>

## BLM Investment in the Eastern States

Management of Lands and Resources .....	\$13,730,000
Land Acquisition .....	\$80,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness .....	\$25,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation .....	\$2,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$13,837,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

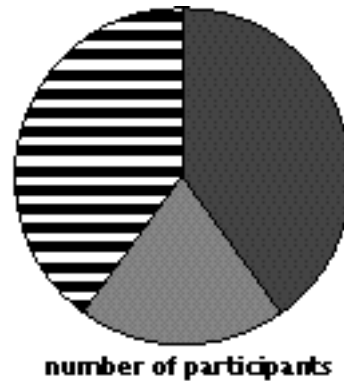
### Commercial Uses

Oil and Gas Leasing	43 new holes started, 360,292 acres in producing status
Coal Production	5 producing leases, 366,000 tons produced
Nonenergy Leasables	45,700 acres under lease, 478,710 tons

## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 3,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Camping	0 <sup>3</sup>	500
Eco/Cultural Tourism	2,000	100
Fishing & Hunting	1,000	200
Picnicking	0	0
Water Sports	2,000	200
Total <sup>4</sup>		1,000



<sup>2</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts are rounded. Thus, zero often means a small amount instead of

<sup>4</sup> Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$3,632,100

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$19,819,100

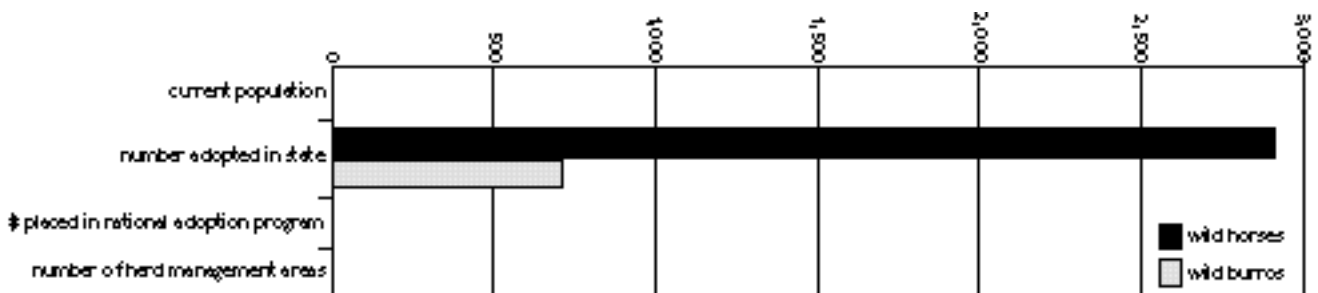
## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Resources (FY96 data)	106 acres inventoried, (1 properties recorded)

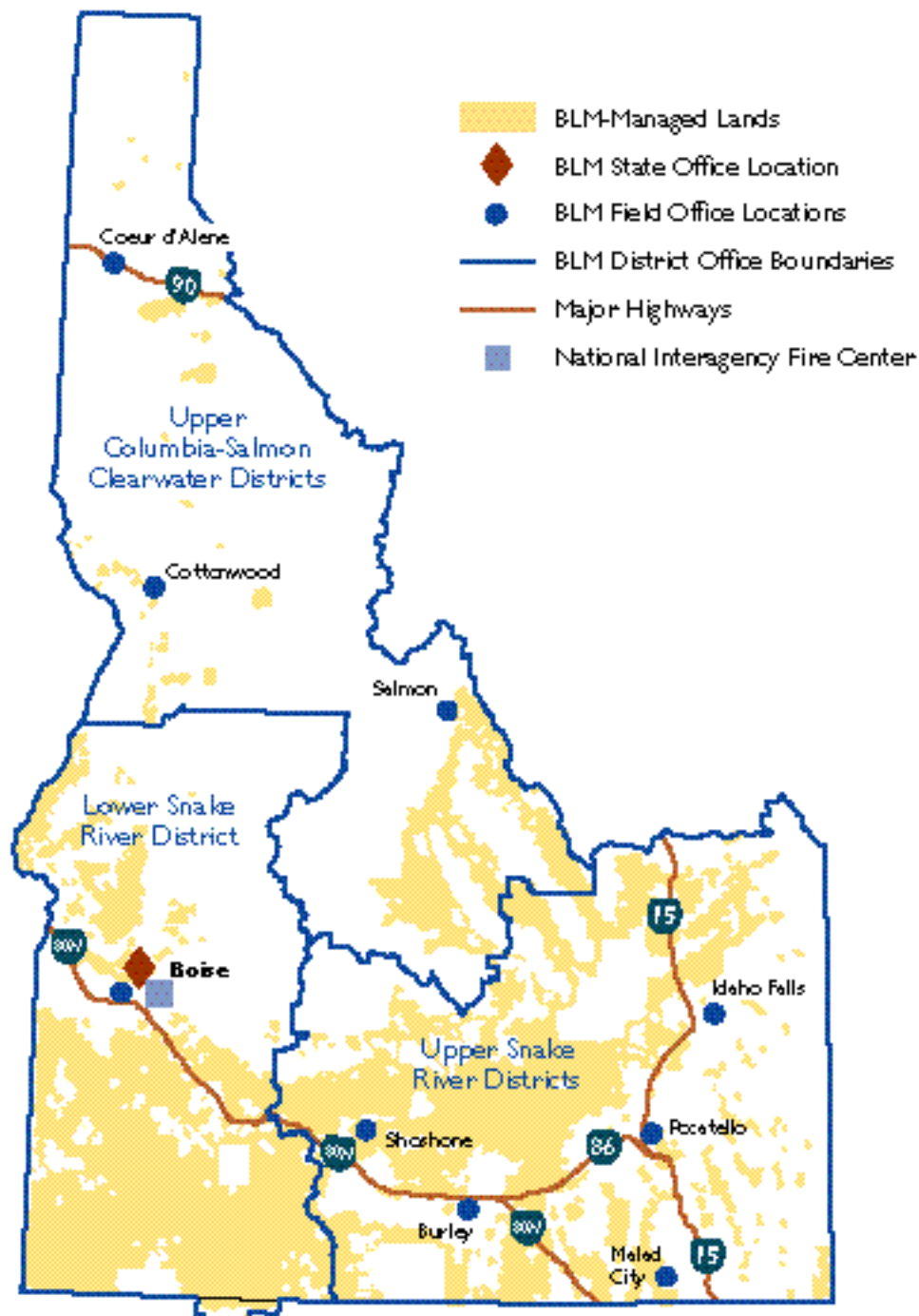
## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	0	2,911	0	0
Wild Burros	0	716	0	0

Note: The Eastern States Office administers the wild horse and burro adoption program in the 31 states east of and bordering on the Mississippi River. There are no herd management areas in the eastern U.S.



# Idaho



---

Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
11.85 million acres

Idaho State Office  
1387 South Vinnell Way  
Boise, ID 83709  
208-373-4000

---

# Idaho

The BLM manages nearly 12 million acres of public land in Idaho. Most of it is located in southern Idaho, extending from the southern tip of Hells Canyon on the Oregon border to the Continental Divide just east of Salmon. The majority of land from the Snake River south toward the Nevada and Oregon borders is managed by the BLM, comprising one of the largest and most remote sections of public land anywhere. In the south-central part of the State, the BLM manages almost 5 million acres in the Snake River Plain. The BLM also administers scattered holdings in the panhandle country of northern Idaho and in the drainage of the South Fork of the Snake River.

The terrain varies, from 10,000-foot mountain peaks along the Continental Divide to rocky, sheer-walled canyons in the southwestern part of the State. The Snake River Plain is mostly flat with gently rolling hills, while conifer forests dominate public land in northern Idaho.

Idaho's desert whitewater includes premier streams, such as the Lower Salmon, Jarbidge, Owyhee, and Bruneau Rivers. Idaho public lands also feature the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, home of what is considered to be the largest concentration of breeding raptors in North America. Bald Mountain, located only a brisk walk from Sun Valley, is a world-renowned skiing area located on BLM and U.S. Forest Service land. Visitors from around America and other countries flock to the South Fork of the Snake River, hoping to land a prized cutthroat trout. The Snake River Plain is well-known to geologists as an outdoor classroom exhibiting more volcanic and geologic features than any other comparable area in the world. Also, thousands of people visit the St. Anthony Sand Dunes in eastern Idaho to try their hand at four-wheeling. The most heavily visited public land recreation area in the state is the Boise Foothills, where hiking, biking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, and other recreational opportunities beckon tens of thousands of people each month.

BLM-managed lands benefit local Idaho economies in many ways. Recreational activities alone are

estimated to generate hundreds of millions of dollars in Idaho each year. A University of Idaho study estimated that recreationists spent at least \$22 million in 1995 on guided trips in Idaho, with these expenditures almost equally divided between whitewater trips and hunting experiences. Money spent on recreation is expected to increase as more people discover the recreational opportunities available on Idaho's public lands.

But these public lands offer more than recreation. More than 1.5 million acres of Idaho's public land has been surveyed for cultural resources. In addition, commodity-related uses are evident throughout Idaho, with public lands producing much of the country's phosphate. Other uses include grazing (about 2,100 people held BLM grazing permits as of September 1996); timber harvesting, which helps fill the need for raw products in smaller communities; and mining (more than 1,000 public land mining claims are expected to be filed in Idaho in 1997).

BLM-Idaho has formed numerous partnerships to help carry out its land management mission. In northeastern Idaho, the BLM joined with Lemhi County and other parties to produce a local land-use plan that has produced several noteworthy results. The county, for example, operates a new landfill on what was formerly BLM land, and irrigators voluntarily released water to help migrating salmon during the drought-stricken summer of 1994. Collaborative efforts continue on many other fronts. The BLM recently awarded a grant to put Lemhi County teens to work on riparian improvement projects.

Another riparian restoration effort is underway in an 83,000-acre pasture in Idaho's Owyhee County, about 75 miles south of Boise, where portions of Duncan, Cottonwood, and Big Jacks streams have suffered from overgrazing. To improve the health of the adjacent meadows and uplands, some of which are located in a Wilderness Study Area, the BLM's Lower Snake River District met with grazing permittees, conservationists, and others to decide what work needed to be done. The BLM and its partners

created a wetland enclosure and changed the season of use for grazing on the portion of the pasture that contained the streams. This cooperative effort is expected to produce significant improvements on 30 miles of streams in the Big Jacks Creek drainage.

The BLM is also working closely with members of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe in a variety of ways. For instance, the BLM has provided radios to the Duck Valley Indian Reservation so that members of the tribe can communicate quickly with BLM personnel. As they travel, the Shoshone-Paiutes relay information on activities in or near proposed Wilderness Areas; on over-stays at recreation sites; and on fences, gates, and other structures that need repair. The Shoshone-Paiutes have shared their detailed knowledge of southwestern Idaho with the BLM, and have also assisted in the agency's

cultural resource inventories. In addition, the BLM and the Duck Valley Indian Reservation expect to reach an agreement on a joint fish study and on possible range management projects.

BLM-Idaho is also engaged in a collaborative effort that involves the Henry Mine, operated by Monsanto, located about 20 miles northeast of Soda Springs. Twenty years of mining at the site disturbed about 1,200 acres of land and left a pit almost 5 miles long. Working together, the BLM and Monsanto restored the area by planting trees and shrubs, spraying a special blend of grasses on the steep walls of the mine, and developing a wetland area. These efforts have doubled forage production for wildlife and livestock as compared with the premining era. Monsanto is now operating a new phosphate mine in the area, providing jobs for 550 people with a payroll of \$25 million.

## Idaho Totals

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

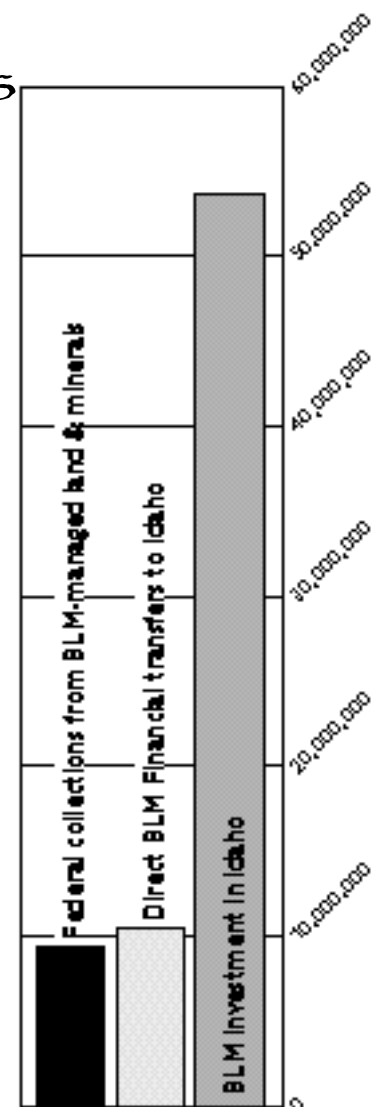
Grazing Fees	\$1,727,000
Recreation & Use Fees	\$170,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$326,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$313,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$100,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$1,566,000
Timber Receipts	\$1,298,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$3,955,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,456,000</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Idaho

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$7,996,000
Grazing Fees	\$221,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$8,000
Timber Receipts	\$36,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$2,173,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,433,000</b>

### BLM Investment in Idaho

Management of Lands and Resources	\$29,291,000
Land Acquisition	\$2,130,000
Range Improvements	\$797,000
Construction & Access	\$5,204,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$4,347,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$11,838,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$53,607,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

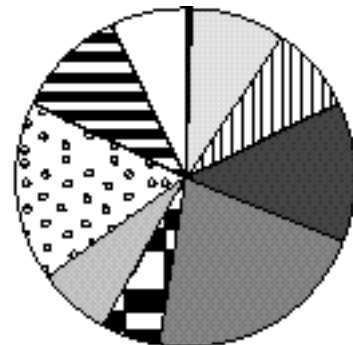
### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	2,096 permits and leases, 1,357,623 AUMS
Timber Production	9.4 million board feet produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	94 permits issued, 640,326 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	45,360 acres under lease, 4,179,230 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	12 notices reviewed, 3 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	100 processed, 159 granted, 259 total workload

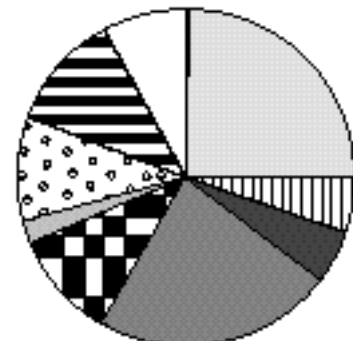
## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 4,902,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	60,000	18,000
Camping	842,000	1,170,000
Driving for Pleasure	797,000	251,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	1,257,000	239,000
Fishing & Hunting	2,017,000	1,087,000
Other	532,000	483,000
Picnicking	648,000	107,000
Trail Activities	1,623,000	467,000
Water Sports	1,008,000	538,000
Winter Sports	666,000	368,000
Total <sup>3</sup>		4,729,000



number of participants



visitor days

<sup>2</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

<sup>3</sup> Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$197,606,900

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

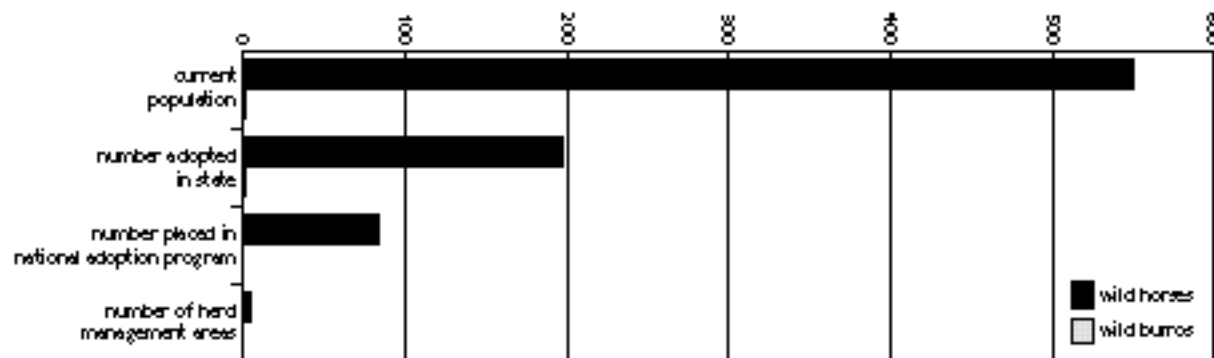
on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$28,818,500

## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Resources (FY96 data)	117,392 acres inventoried, (938 properties recorded)
Wilderness Study Areas	67 areas (1,770,743 acres)
National Conservation Areas	484,872 acres
National Historic Trails	302 miles
National Scenic Trails	30 miles
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	71 designated areas (509,408 acres)

## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	551	198	84	4
Wild Burros	1	2	0	0

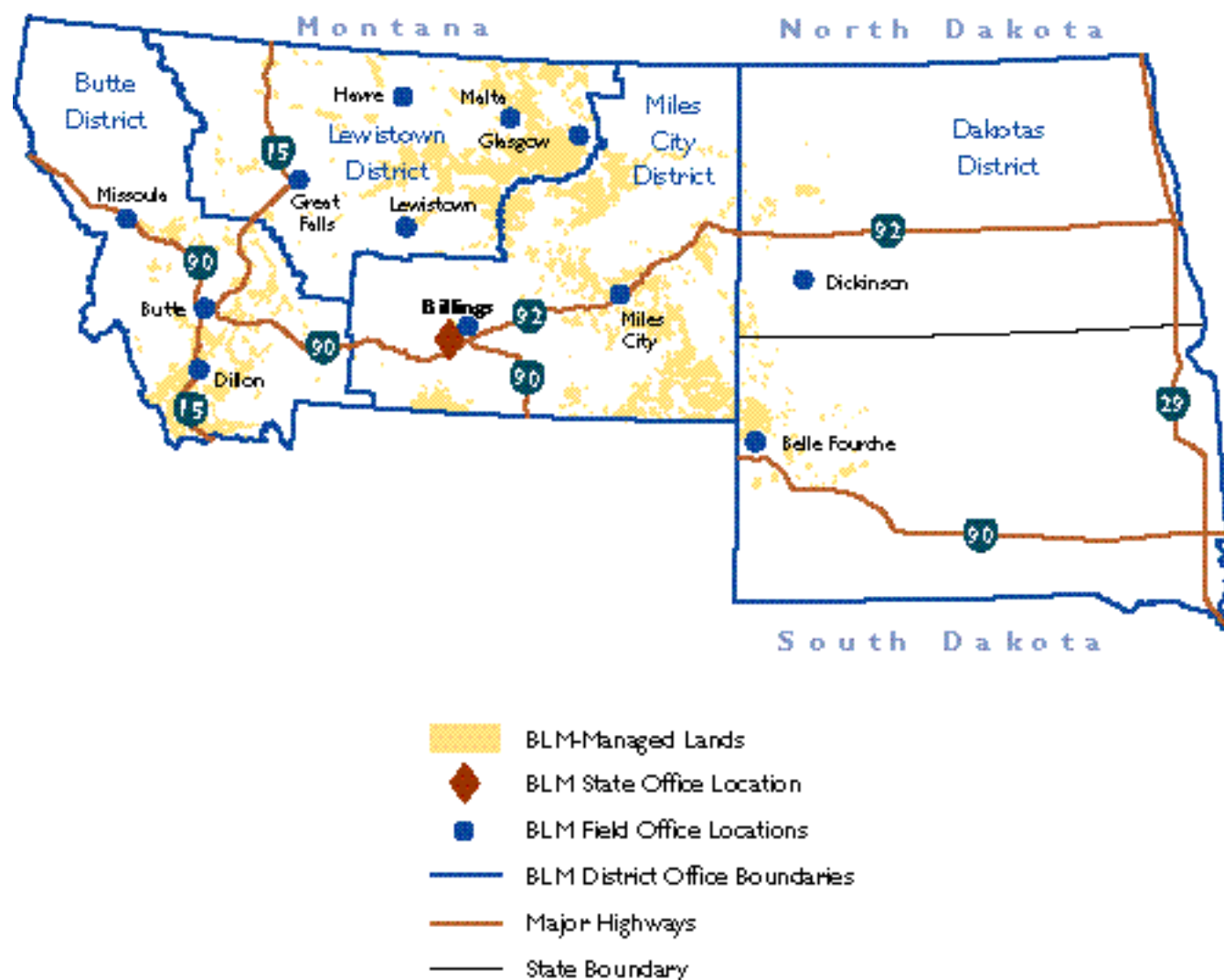






# Montana

## North Dakota, South Dakota



Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
Montana 8.07 million acres,  
North Dakota 59,600 acres, and  
South Dakota 279,700 acres

The Montana State Office  
has jurisdiction over  
BLM-managed land in  
North and South Dakota.

Montana State Office  
Granite Tower  
222 North 32nd Street  
Billings, MT 59101  
406-255-2885

# Montana/North & South Dakota

Public lands in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota are tremendously diverse in topography, climate, and resource values. Encompassing more than 8 million acres in Montana and 339,000 acres in the Dakotas, BLM-managed lands are widely scattered and include rugged mountains, expansive plains, and forests of Douglas fir and ponderosa pine.

These public lands are also rich in archaeological and historical significance. A 1996 dinosaur excavation in north-central Montana uncovered an intact Hadrosaur estimated to be 68 million years old. American Indian burial sites, artifacts, and sacred religious sites are also found on these lands.

In addition, BLM-managed lands protect important historic sites dating from early exploration of the country. For example, the only remaining physical evidence along the route of the 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition is where Captain William Clark etched his name in the sandstone at Pompeys Pillar in south-central Montana. Today, visitors can see this well-preserved signature in the stone and learn more about the Lewis and Clark Expedition at the BLM's Pompeys Pillar Visitor Center.

In the late 1800s, conflicts between American Indians and settlers prompted the Federal government to establish military posts throughout the West. Fort Meade, on the northwestern edge of the Black Hills of South Dakota, was one such establishment. Now known as the Fort Meade Recreation Area, this BLM-managed site is open to the public for sightseeing and exploring.

Energy and mineral resources on the public lands in Montana and the Dakotas include gold, coal, oil, and gas. Some of the largest coal deposits in the nation are beneath the prairie lands of eastern Montana and western North Dakota. In 1996, coal leases on these lands produced more than 24 million tons of coal and royalties in excess of \$36 million. Oil leases on BLM lands in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota produced almost 10 million barrels, with royalties of more than \$22 million. Gas leases

produced nearly 20 million cubic feet, generating royalties that totaled over \$4 million.

The many recreation and tourism opportunities on public lands are vital components of the economies of these three states. In 1996, nearly 7 million people visited the public lands in Montana, generating \$1.28 billion in economic activity in the State. A recent survey showed that historic sites and museums are the most popular attractions for visitors to Montana. Photography and wildlife viewing are other popular outdoor activities. Recreation and tourism will play an increasingly significant role in Montana's economy in the coming years.

The BLM is involved in several cooperative agreements to improve public land management. The agency has signed numerous Memorandums of Understanding with private groups and with State, local, and Federal agencies to address issues ranging from noxious weed management to the development of interpretive services at recreational areas.

In 1995, the BLM signed a Memorandum of Understanding with 10 other partners, including government agencies and private groups, to manage recreation on the upper lakes of the Missouri River. These lakes—the Canyon Ferry, Hauser, and Holter—receive the highest recreational use of all water bodies in Montana—more than 1 million visitor days annually. The potential for conflict among competing interests prompted this partnership, which seeks to manage recreational opportunities in the area in a way that minimizes user conflicts and sustains ecological diversity.

The BLM is involved in other successful partnerships as well. One is the Richard E. Wood Watchable Wildlife Area. Located in north-central Montana, this area provides habitat for nesting birds and wildlife. The BLM bought the property in 1990 and to ensure good stewardship of the area, reached management agreements with Pheasants Forever; the State Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks; and local farmer James Woods. Another is the Schnell Ranch of western North Dakota, which became public property in October 1993.

through the joint efforts of the BLM, the Conservation Fund, the Richard King Mellon Foundation, and the ranch's former private owners, Gordon and Jerry Schnell. This 2000-acre working ranch contains a wide variety of terrain, including woody draws, riparian communities, native prairie plant communities, rangeland, and ponds. This land provides habitat for many species, such as burr oaks that are hundreds of years old (rare for western North Dakota), and offers a host of recreational opportunities.

Other BLM partnerships have resulted in thriving riparian areas. One example is Box Elder Creek, located in central Montana. Prior to 1993, season-long grazing on public land along nearly 6 miles of Box Elder Creek had severely

degraded the riparian areas. Since then, a grazing permittee, who is a local landowner, has worked with the BLM to improve riparian and upland health on public and private lands in the grazing allotment. In 1994, an interdisciplinary team of BLM and State of Montana personnel completed a grazing management plan and developed grazing guidelines. These efforts have produced dramatic improvements in the riparian area along the creek. Banks have been stabilized by plants with deep, binding roots (sedges, rushes, and desirable grasses); the channel has narrowed and deepened; woody plants, including cottonwoods and several willow species, are regenerating; the floodplain now has nearly 100 percent ground cover; and wildlife habitat and forage production have improved significantly.

## Montana/North & South Dakota Totals

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

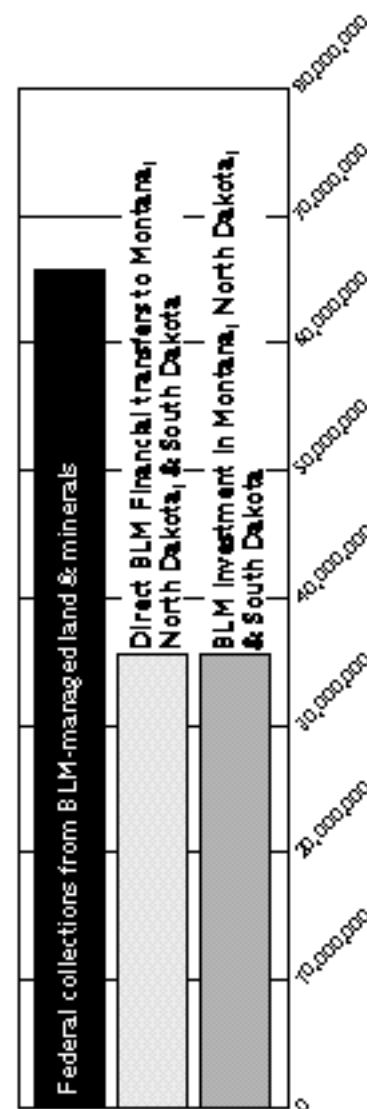
Grazing Fees	\$1,449,000
Recreation & Use Fees	\$110,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$56,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$324,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$156,000
National Grasslands	\$1,409,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$2,104,000
Timber Receipts	\$1,010,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$59,080,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$65,698,000</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Montana, North Dakota, & South Dakota

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$10,977,000
Grazing Fees	\$322,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$6,000
National Grasslands	\$553,000
Timber Receipts	\$52,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$23,289,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,199,000</b>

### BLM Investment in Montana, N. Dakota, & S. Dakota

Management of Lands and Resources	\$27,552,000
Land Acquisition	\$200,000
Range Improvements	\$1,477,000
Construction & Access	\$344,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$1,942,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$3,715,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,230,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

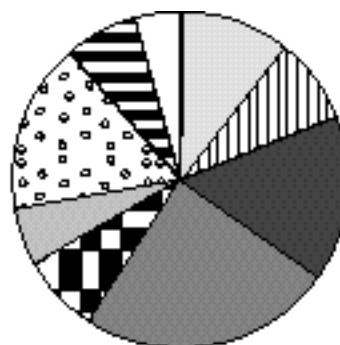
### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	4,364 permits and leases, 1,395,318 AUMS
Timber Production	3.2 million board feet produced
Oil and Gas Leasing	42 new holes started, 1,035,779 acres in producing status
Coal Production	17 producing leases, 24.45 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	13 permits issued, 145,000 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	7,630 acres under lease
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	22 notices reviewed
Rights-of-Way	52 processed, 72 granted, 124 total workload

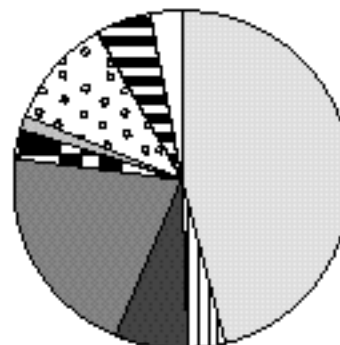
## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 2,480,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	17,000	9,000
Camping	472,000	1,483,000
Driving for Pleasure	388,000	122,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	732,000	221,000
Fishing & Hunting	1,136,000	671,000
Other	346,000	93,000
Picnicking	255,000	41,000
Trail Activities	757,000	344,000
Water Sports	326,000	178,000
Winter Sports	195,000	91,000
Total <sup>3</sup>		3,254,000



number of participants



visitor days

<sup>2</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

<sup>3</sup> Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$110,638,500

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$16,161,900

## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Resources (FY96 data)	24,087 acres inventoried (119 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	149 miles managed (89,300 acres protected)
Wilderness Areas	6,000 acres
Wilderness Study Areas	40 areas, (453,000 acres)
National Historic Trails	288 miles
National Scenic Trails	25 miles
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	26 areas, (117,166 acres)

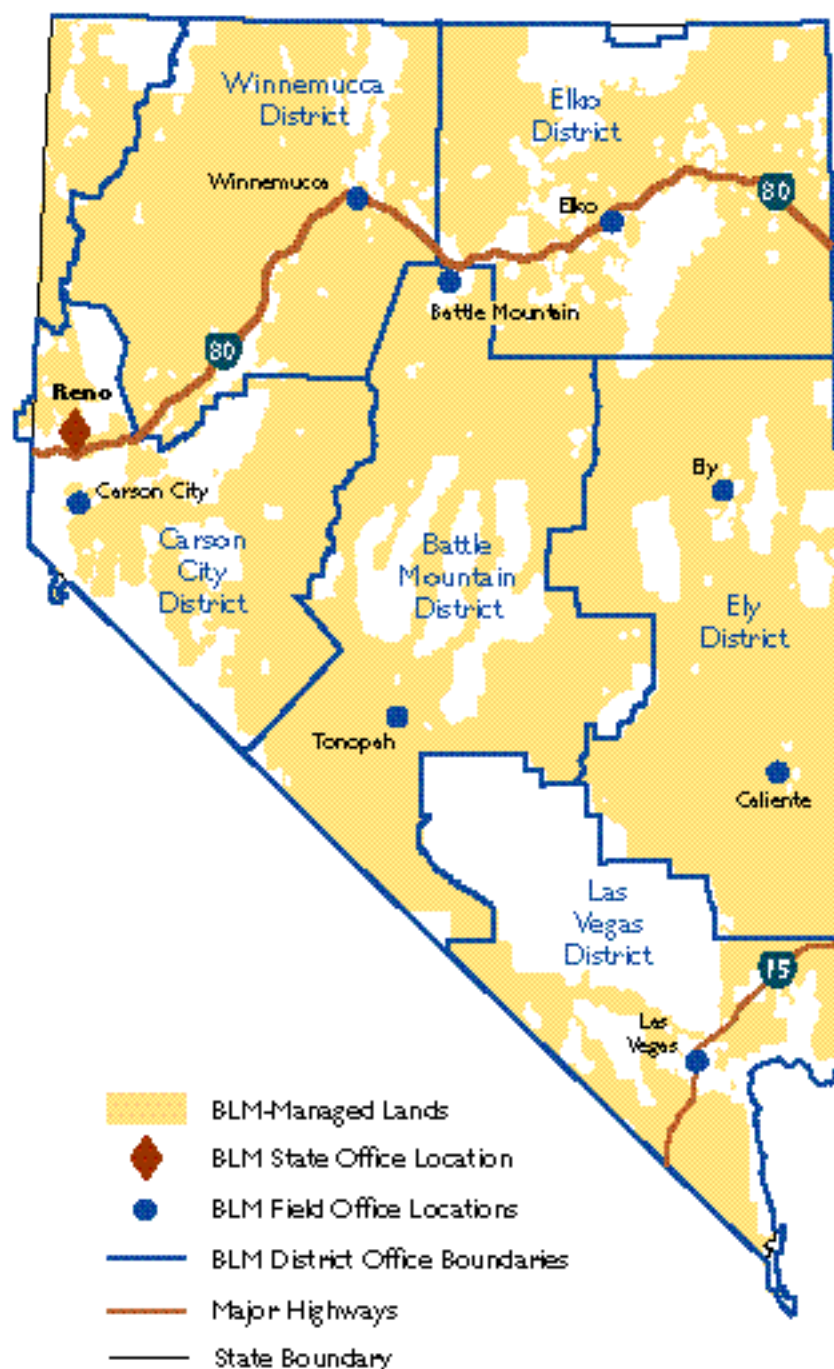
## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	165	497	0	1
Wild Burros	0	64	0	0





# Nevada



Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
47.84 million acres

Nevada State Office  
850 Harvard Way  
P.O. Box 12000  
Reno, NV 89520-0006  
702-785-6400

# Nevada

The BLM manages nearly 48 million acres of public lands in Nevada. The diverse terrain of these lands extends from the Sierra foothills in the west to pinon juniper woodlands in the east. The public lands in the north feature high desert used for grazing and also contain many of the nation's gold mines. In fact, Nevada is the largest producer of gold and silver in the United States, and the third largest producer of gold in the world. To the south is the Mojave Desert, home to the rare desert tortoise and the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, which attracts a million tourists annually. This spectacular setting provides a diversion from nearby Las Vegas, where many visitors stay an extra day to see the conservation area.

Increasingly, Nevada is attracting major off-road vehicle races and various other recreation events. Over the past 2 years, an American team and a British team have been attempting to break the land speed record and the sound barrier on the Black Rock Desert, which is administered by the Winnemucca District.<sup>1</sup> These efforts have attracted spectators and news crews from around the world.

The BLM works with the State of Nevada and county governments to accomplish its land-management mission. For instance, the BLM has formed an effective partnership with Nevada's Division of Minerals. Under a cooperative agreement between the two agencies, the BLM inspects oil and gas drilling operations in eastern Nevada, while the Division of Minerals inspects geothermal drilling operations in the western part of the State. In addition, the BLM and Nevada coordinate cyanide inspections of mines using cyanide in their operation. The BLM and the State jointly hold more than \$375 million in mining reclamation bonds and sureties to ensure that the land is returned to an environmentally sound condition once mining activities cease.

Wildland firefighting is another key area where the BLM and its partners work to achieve common goals. These partners include the Nevada State Division of Forestry, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and other organizations. The Western Great Basin Coordination Center, which works on an interagency basis to provide firefighting support, operates 24 hours a day from early June through mid-September. In 1996, the Center processed 7,000 requests for firefighting crews and equipment such as air tankers, helicopters, fire engines, and radios. That same year, firefighters battled 892 wildland fires in Nevada while responding to various natural disasters throughout the nation. Fire suppression costs in Nevada in 1996 were about \$13 million.

The BLM is involved in another cooperative venture known as the Great Basin Live Fuel Moisture Project. Under this project, vegetation samples from sites in Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, California, Oregon, and Wyoming are sent to laboratories to be examined for their moisture content. The results are used to assist firefighting agencies in predicting fire behavior once a fire has started. This project has been instrumental in maximizing fire safety.

Nevada's public rangelands are shared by wildlife, domestic livestock, and 24,000 wild horses and burros that live in 93 herd management areas. Public lands in Nevada provide habitat for 670 native species, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Wild horses and burros and wildlife coexist with cattle and sheep on about 800 grazing allotments managed by 700 operators.

BLM-Nevada is carrying out numerous efforts to restore riparian habitat, including that of the native Lahontan cutthroat trout, a Federally listed threatened species. For example, the BLM and a ranching operation near Elko are working to improve trout habitat on the North Fork of the Humboldt River.

---

<sup>1</sup>On September 25, 1997, the British team broke the land speed record, achieving an average speed of 714.144 miles per hour.



Conditions today, over most of this area, cannot compare to the luxuriant grasses and clear, trout-filled waters described by early explorers in northeastern Nevada. Much of the North Fork of the Humboldt is characterized by shallow, muddy water, trampled streambanks, and isolated riparian plant communities. Several years ago, the BLM's Elko District, in cooperation with Glaser Land and Livestock, took steps to reverse these conditions by constructing a riparian pasture.

The pasture covers about 4.5 miles of publicly owned stream, including segments of the North Fork and one of the Humboldt's tributaries.

After a 2-year rest from grazing, the pasture is used by yearling bulls for a month in the spring. This short-duration, early-grazing treatment has produced greater forage and promoted recovery of stream and riparian habitat conditions. Streambanks are now stable and densely vegetated with willows and sedges, while the stream channel itself is becoming increasingly narrow and deep. The development of a diverse, healthy riparian plant community is attracting such wildlife species as deer, waterfowl, and wading birds. Eventually the area may become suitable for the reestablishment of Lahontan cutthroat trout, which are present only in low numbers in upstream reaches.

## Nevada Totals

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

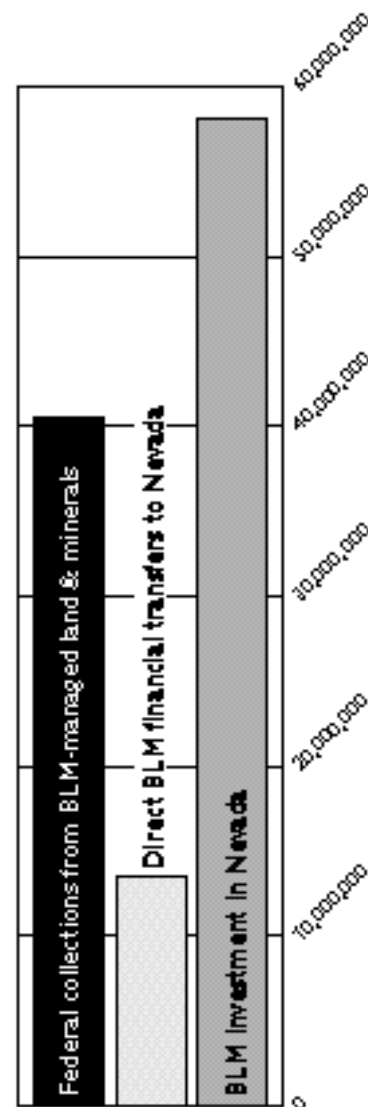
Grazing Fees	\$2,173,000
Recreation & Use Fees	\$119,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$1,174,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,322,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$6,988,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$16,584,000
Timber Receipts	\$56,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$12,147,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40,563,000</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Nevada

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$7,061,000
Grazing Fees	\$255,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$465,000
Timber Receipts	\$2,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$5,767,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,550,000</b>

### BLM Investment in Nevada

Management of Lands and Resources	\$35,366,000
Land Acquisition	\$196,000
Range Improvements	\$1,008,000
Construction & Access	\$54,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$870,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$5,399,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$15,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$58,093,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

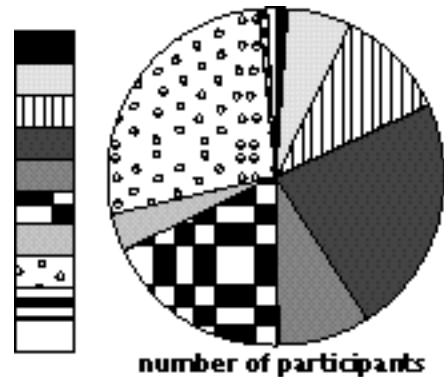
### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	711 permits and leases, 2,285,358 AUMS
Timber Production	1.9 million board feet produced
Oil and Gas Leasing	21 new holes started, 44,300 acres in producing status
Mineral Materials (Salables)	573 permits issued, 3,976,860 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	40,980 acres under lease, 2,799,140 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	154 notices reviewed, 19 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	195 processed, 390 granted, 585 total workload

## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 6,699,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>3</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	197,000	104,000
Camping	1,005,000	1,461,000
Driving for Pleasure	1,753,000	502,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	3,674,000	353,000
Fishing & Hunting	1,411,000	1,100,000
Other	2,942,000	732,000
Picnicking	562,000	91,000
Trail Activities	4,352,000	2,316,000
Water Sports	136,000	56,000
Winter Sports	108,000	42,000
Total <sup>4</sup>		6,758,000



<sup>3</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

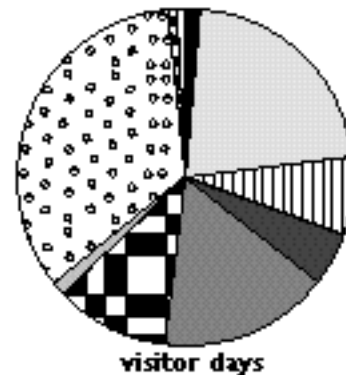
<sup>4</sup> Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$124,438,200

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$103,590,600

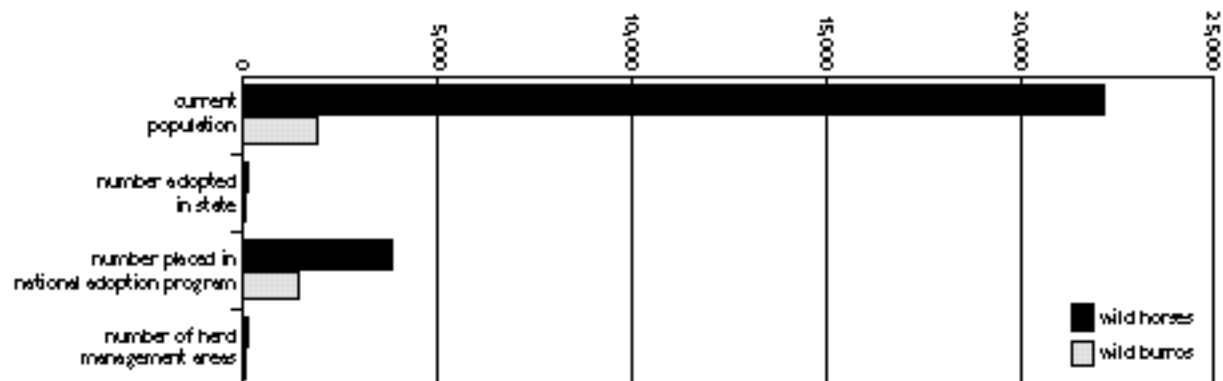


## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Properties (FY96 data)	69,466 acres inventoried, (693 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas	6,435 acres
Wilderness Study Areas	110 areas, (5,169,587 acres)
National Conservation Areas	195,610 acres
National Historic Trails	1,004 miles
National Scenic Trails	.5 miles
National Outstanding Natural Area	39,680 acres
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	7 areas, (134,236 acres)

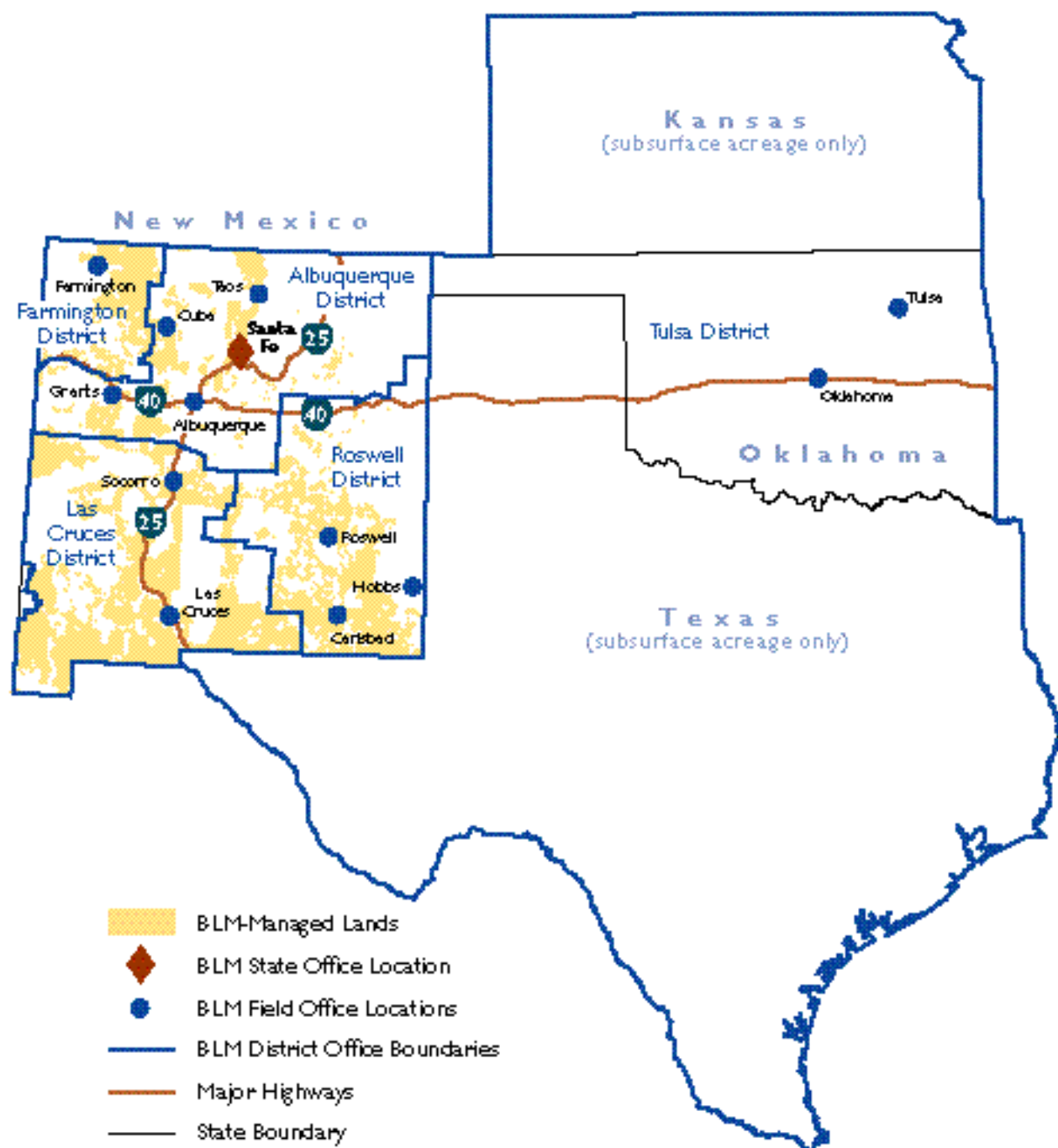
## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	22,173	104	3,832	93
Wild Burros	1,894	12	1,386	15





# New Mexico Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas



Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
12.83 million acres in New Mexico  
and 2,200 acres in Oklahoma.

The New Mexico State Office  
also has jurisdiction over  
BLM-managed land in  
Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas  
including 7.3 million acres of  
mineral estate in these three States.

New Mexico State Office  
1474 Rodeo Road  
Santa Fe, NM 87505  
505-438-7400

## New Mexico/Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas

The BLM manages 12.8 million acres of public land in New Mexico and 2,200 acres in Oklahoma. In addition, the agency manages 21.8 million subsurface acres of mineral estate in New Mexico, and a total of 7.3 million subsurface acres in Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas. This four-state area contains more than 45 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate and over 2 million acres of American Indian subsurface mineral estate.

Public lands in New Mexico are rich in cultural and natural resources. New Mexico's diverse terrain features desert landscapes, mountain ranges, brush-covered hillsides, whitewater rivers, dry arroyos, wild caves, rugged lava flows, sand dunes, multicolored badland landscapes, and grass prairies.

Key resources are found on New Mexico's public lands, which are home to several 19th-century military forts and more than 250 caves. New Mexico's public lands also offer numerous recreational opportunities at such sites as the Valley of Fires Recreation Area, the Bisti Wilderness, and the Rio Grande River, a portion of which has been designated as a Wild and Scenic River. The largest reserve of potash in the United States is located in southeast New Mexico, and two of the world's largest reserves of natural gas are located in Hugoton Field in southwest Kansas and in the San Juan Basin in the northwest corner of New Mexico.

BLM-New Mexico has undertaken several collaborative efforts in its management of the public lands. A nation-to-nation cooperative management agreement between the Pueblo of Zia and the BLM's Albuquerque District calls for shared management of public lands adjacent to the Zia Pueblo. The agreement, which is the first of its kind, is designed to honor Indian religious, aboriginal, and historical uses on public lands while enhancing the BLM's on-the-ground management capability. Under this agreement, Zia tribal members participate in on-site vegetative monitoring, range management activities, and wilderness patrols. In exchange for these services, the BLM has waived fees on grazing allotments used by the

Pueblo. Environmental education at tribal schools is also planned as part of the agreement.

In southwest New Mexico, 38 ranchers and landowners have formed the Malpai Borderland Group to work with the BLM's Las Cruces District on fire management, conservation easements, and grass banking. The BLM has also transferred historically significant buildings and grounds, developed in the 1940s by a Catholic priest, to the St. Vincent De Paul Parish, which plans to restore and protect this former public land site.

BLM-New Mexico is also working with State, county, and tribal leaders, along with other New Mexicans, in developing a Statewide Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for rangeland health standards and livestock grazing guidelines. The BLM and the State of New Mexico are leading the EIS effort, with nine New Mexico counties and several American Indian tribes working as cooperators. Once the EIS is completed, the BLM will submit its recommended New Mexico standards and guidelines to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

In the Roswell District, the BLM has brought together four oil and gas companies to compile a uniform set of rules for oil and gas activities on public land. This type of cooperation has helped make Roswell the focus of extensive oil and gas exploration and development.

Oil and gas production on New Mexico public land generates millions of dollars each year that support public schools, universities, hospitals, and other beneficiaries. Revenues derived from American Indian mineral development in Oklahoma go directly back into the local communities. Tribal governments use these revenues to create jobs and provide services.

The BLM's Tulsa District in Oklahoma is working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Oklahoma Corporation Commission to clean up decades-old problems resulting from oil development that occurred before the enactment of environmental protection legislation. Another cooperative effort in New Mexico's Farmington

District involves the San Juan Basin Working Committee, an ad hoc group of industry and BLM representatives with expertise in energy and minerals matters. Also, an Interagency Management Group addresses archaeological issues in the region while local users of the Glade Run Trail System are working together on future activities at the site.

Through collaboration, the BLM and the State of New Mexico have carried out land exchanges that consolidate each other's holdings to ensure better public access and land management.

The BLM has also undertaken several key riparian restoration initiatives in New Mexico. For example, the BLM's Albuquerque District has been working

to restore riparian areas along the Rio Puerco and its tributaries. Señorito Creek (south of Cuba, New Mexico) has become a model of riparian recovery in the Rio Puerco watershed. The rapid growth of sedges and willows along the streambank has noticeably deepened and narrowed the Señorito Canyon channel. Since the soils are no longer washing away, the native plant species that the BLM has planted in the riparian zone are now competing with upland and nonnative plants, such as rabbitbrush and salt cedar. Streambank vegetation is now protected from trampling by livestock, and banks are stable and functioning properly, improving the creek's water quality. These improvements are attracting beaver, wintering elk, and more neo-tropical migrant birds to the area.

## New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas Totals

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

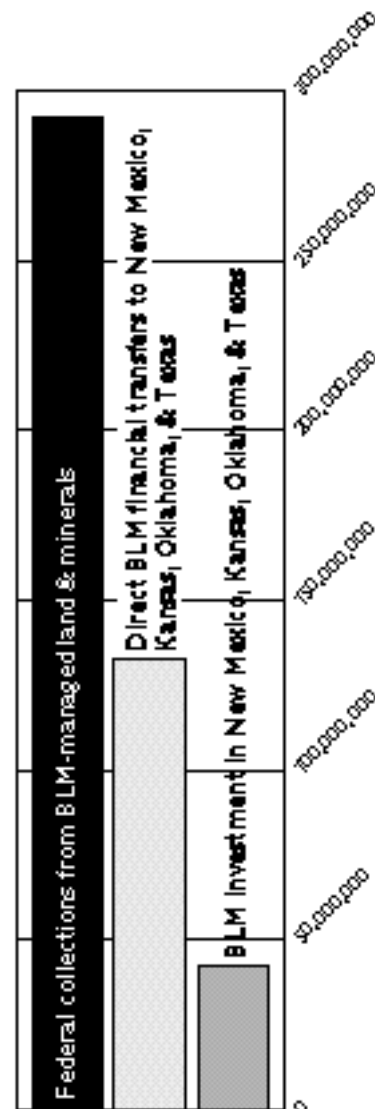
Grazing Fees	\$1,959,000
Recreation & Use Fees	\$241,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way rent	\$380,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$973,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$552,000
National Grasslands	\$36,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$1,009,000
Timber Receipts	\$2,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$286,967,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$292,118,000</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, & Texas

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$11,800,000
Grazing Fees	\$356,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$27,000
National Grasslands	\$22,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$122,348,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$134,553,000</b>

### BLM Investment in New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, & Texas

Management of Lands and Resources	\$37,858,000
Land Acquisition	\$100,000
Range Improvements	\$1,250,000
Construction & Access	\$537,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$165,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$1,112,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$1,416,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$42,438,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

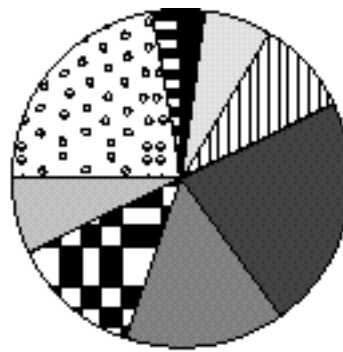
### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	2,336 permits and leases, 1,874,449 AUMS
Timber Production	.3 million board feet produced
Oil and Gas Leasing	668 new holes started, 3,815,916 acres in producing status
Coal Production	13 producing leases, 6.47 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	562 permits issued, 618,490 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	141,890 acres under lease, 2,181,780 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	49 notices reviewed, 1 plan of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	2,028 processed, 631 granted, 2,659 total workload

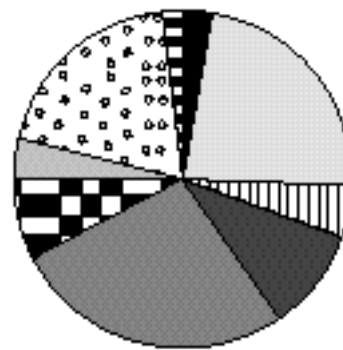
## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 3,256,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	156,000	102,000
Camping	430,000	794,000
Driving for Pleasure	620,000	176,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	1,497,000	343,000
Fishing & Hunting	1,007,000	939,000
Other	840,000	268,000
Picnicking	490,000	134,000
Trail Activities	1,487,000	676,000
Water Sports	183,000	61,000
Winter Sports	1,000	0 <sup>3</sup>
Total <sup>4</sup>		3,494,000



number of participants



visitor days

<sup>2</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts are rounded. Thus, zero often means a small amount instead of

<sup>4</sup> Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$79,260,700

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$23,450,700



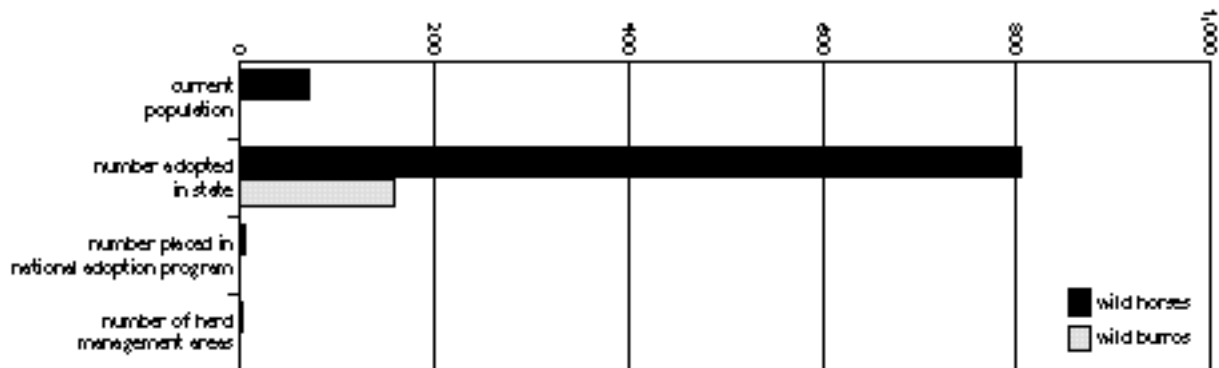
## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Resources (FY96 data)	43,954 acres inventoried, (1,115 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	78 miles, (24,960 acres protected)
Wilderness Areas	145,425 acres
Wilderness Study Areas	55 areas, (955,964 acres)
National Conservation Area	262,000 acres
National Historic Trails	100 miles
National Scenic Trails	231 miles
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	76 areas, (431,111 acres)

## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

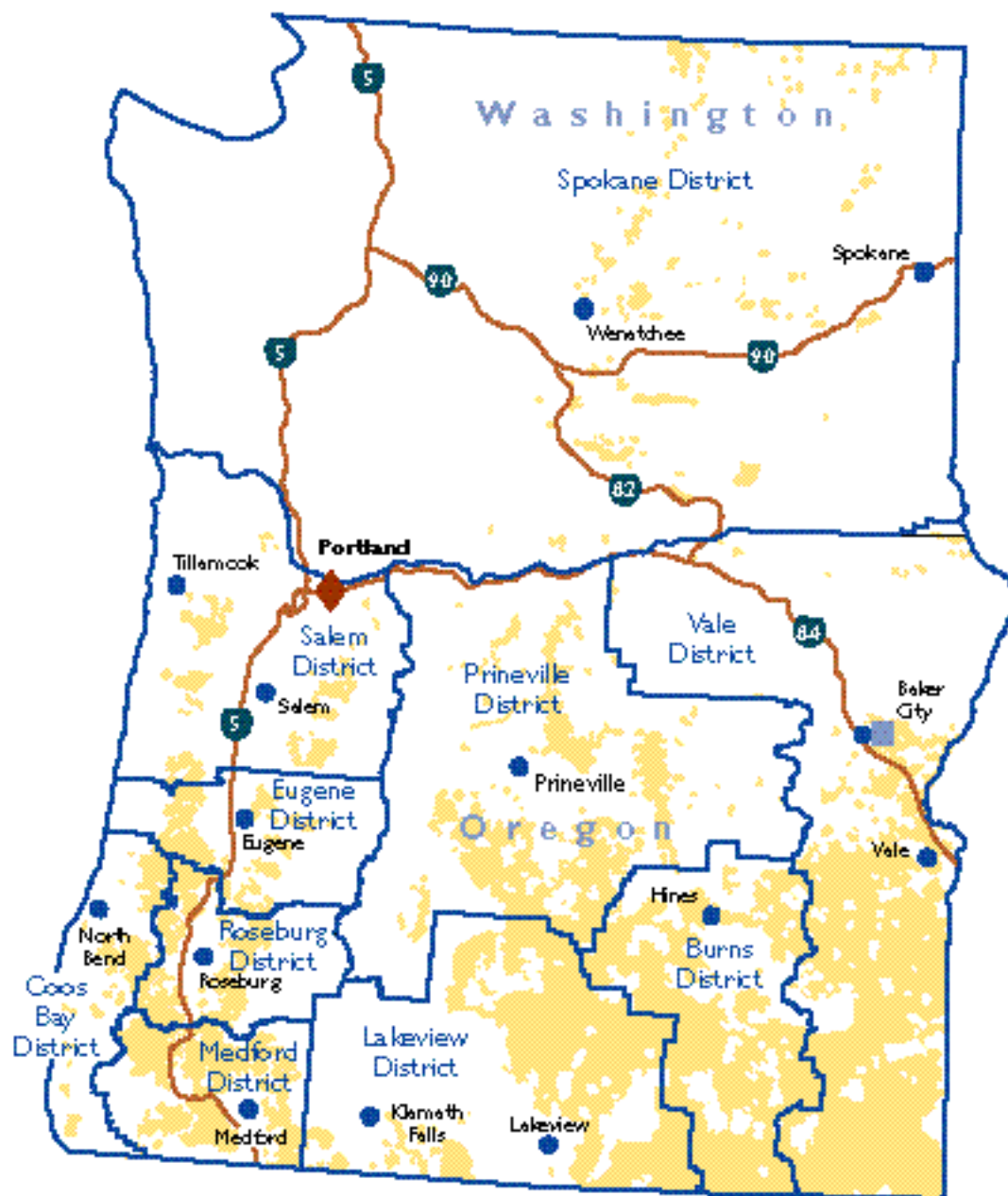
Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	70	804	6	1
Wild Burros	0	158	0	0

Note: New Mexico also administers the wild horse and burro program in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas.





# Oregon/washington



Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
15.73 million acres in Oregon  
and 364,600 acres in Washington.

The Oregon State Office  
also has jurisdiction over  
BLM-managed land  
in the state of  
Washington.

Oregon State Office  
1515 S.W. 5th Avenue  
P.O. Box 2965  
Portland, OR 97208-2965  
503-952-6002

## Oregon/Washington State

The BLM manages 15.73 million acres of public lands in Oregon, which comprise about 25 percent of the State's land base. The agency also manages 364,600 acres in Washington, amounting to less than 1 percent of that State's area. The public lands in these States contain a wide variety of landscapes ranging from ocean frontage and forests in the west to high desert and mountains in the east. In managing these lands, which provide habitat for thousands of plant and animal species, the BLM seeks to promote landscape health while ensuring that the land's resources meet social needs.

Western Oregon's 2 million acres of public lands, which lie west of the Cascade Range in a checkerboard ownership pattern, contain some of the most productive forests in the world. These lands are commonly called O&C Lands after the Oregon and California Railroad Land Grants. In contrast, eastern Oregon's public lands, comprising some 13.7 million acres, are public domain lands characterized by basin and range topography that features shrub-grass steppe plant communities. In Washington, the public lands are scattered and lie primarily east of the Cascade Range in the central Columbia Basin and in the highlands of north-eastern Washington along the Canadian border. Some very high-value public lands are also found in Puget Sound, north of Seattle.

The BLM has a long history of effective working relationships with State and local governments, as well as with private organizations. These relationships are essential components of the President's Forest Plan, the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, and the Trout Creek Working Group. The President's Forest Plan in western Oregon, and the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project in eastern Oregon, Washington, and other surrounding states, are both large-scale ecosystem-based strategies aimed at managing Federal lands and resources on a sustainable basis. The Trout Creek Working Group, which consists of the BLM, grazing permittees, environmental groups, and Federal and State agencies, was formed in 1988 to identify management strategies on 543,860 acres of public land in southeastern

Oregon. The group developed a collaborative Allotment Management Plan to preserve the endangered willow/Whitehorse cutthroat and to address grazing issues. This plan has significantly improved fisheries habitat and riparian vegetation.

Collaboration is also evident in the State of Washington, where the BLM manages more than 30,000 acres of public lands in cooperation with State officials. Among other things, the BLM and Washington jointly oversee mining and reclamation activities on the public lands. In addition, the BLM works with many private State groups that contribute money and volunteers for environmental restoration initiatives.

Public lands are important to the economies of both Oregon and Washington. In western Oregon, these lands play a key role in timber production and in floral and mushroom-gathering industries. In eastern Oregon, the public lands serve as a major base for the local agriculture economy. Statewide, public lands provide habitat for anadromous fish, a vital resource to Oregon, both economically and socially.

Public lands are critical to Oregon's tourism industry, which ranks third in economic value to the State. Tourists visit Oregon primarily because of the natural resources of the Northwest—beautiful landscapes that offer outstanding recreational opportunities. Public lands attract not only visitors, but also new businesses to the State. The BLM manages two major interpretive facilities in Oregon that enhance tourism: the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Flagstaff Hill, near Baker City, and the Yaquina Head Interpretive Center on the Oregon coast, near Newport.

Because of the scattered nature of Washington's public lands, which are interspersed with large amounts of private agricultural land, the BLM has focused on maximizing natural settings and public access. Thus, the agency manages numerous areas principally for their recreational, riparian, and wildlife values. These areas include the Yakima River Canyon recreation sites, the Juniper Dunes Wilderness Area, and the Channeled Scablands riparian areas west of Spokane. Although representing only a fraction of the State's land base,

these public lands are very valuable because they provide public access to unspoiled natural areas.

The BLM is a partner in several riparian restoration projects underway in both Oregon and Washington. For example, the Jenny Creek Watershed, a key Oregon watershed under the Northwest Forest Plan, has been the focus of collaborative efforts for the past 9 years. Located in the southern Cascade Mountain range, Jenny Creek has been adversely affected by logging and livestock grazing. Each year, BLM employees, private landowners, ranchers, timber company staffers, conservationists, sportsmen, and students volunteer to work on restoration projects in the watershed. They have constructed fences, planted trees, installed sediment-catching structures, and

protected streambanks. As a result, riparian vegetation is growing in areas where banks were once bare, correcting many erosion problems.

In Washington, the BLM participated in the recently completed Smick Meadows Wetland Restoration Project. The project, initiated in 1994 to restore a 40-acre wetland basin located in the channeled scablands of eastern Washington, also involved the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Ducks Unlimited, Pheasants Forever, the Inland Northwest Wildlife Council, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. To enhance the public value of the site, the BLM and its partners are also developing an interpretive site to describe Smick Meadows' history and the wildlife-watching opportunities available at or near the wetland.

## Oregon/Washington Totals

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

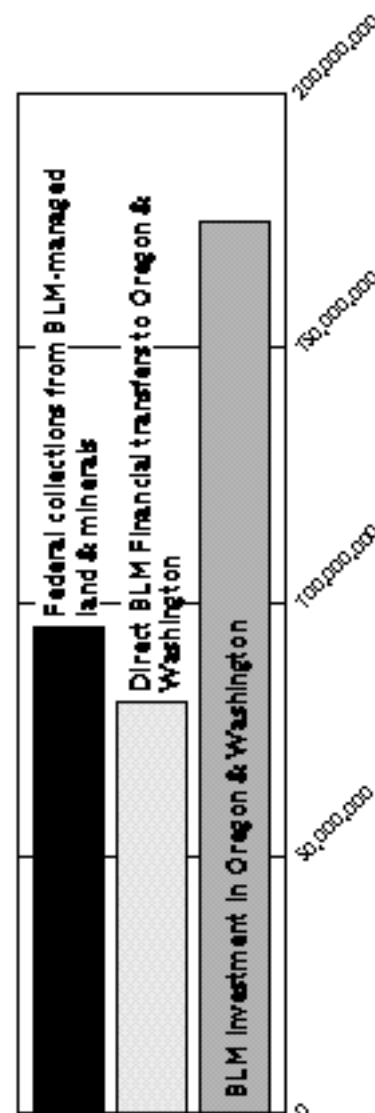
Grazing Fees	\$1,243,000
Recreation & Use Fees	\$239,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way rent	\$182,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$861,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$392,000
O&C Land Grant Fund	\$77,475,000
CBWR Grant Fund	\$3,113,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$874,000
Timber Receipts	\$9,967,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$1,125,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$95,471,000</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Oregon & Washington

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$5,911,000
Grazing Fees	\$183,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$63,000
O&C Grant Lands	\$73,039,000
Coos Bay Wagon Rds. Grant Lands	\$581,000
Timber Receipts	\$359,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$537,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$80,672,000</b>

### BLM Investment in Oregon & Washington

Management of Lands and Resources	\$36,807,000
Land Acquisition	\$2,544,000
Range Improvements	\$651,000
Construction & Access	\$573,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$115,927,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$7,431,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$10,912,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$174,845,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

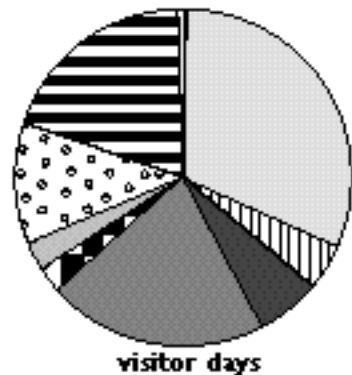
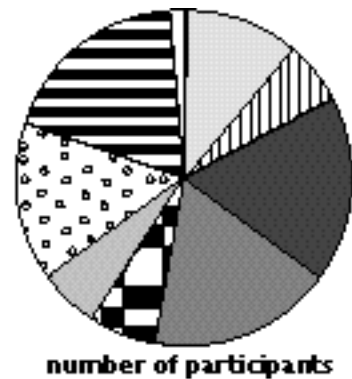
### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	1,722 permits and leases, 1,083,798 AUMS
Timber Production	204.7 million board feet produced, (includes 190.5 million board feet from O&C lands)
Coal Production	1 producing lease, 551,000 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	100 permits issued, 367,460 cubic yards produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	194 notices reviewed, 13 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	205 processed, 179 granted, 384 total workload

## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 9,739,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	137,000	63,000
Camping	2,817,000	3,738,000
Driving for Pleasure	1,655,000	551,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	4,676,000	729,000
Fishing & Hunting	4,715,000	2,510,000
Other	1,690,000	312,000
Picnicking	1,524,000	309,000
Trail Activities	4,041,000	1,413,000
Water Sports	4,872,000	2,280,000
Winter Sports	311,000	63,000
Total <sup>3</sup>		11,968,000



<sup>2</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

<sup>3</sup> Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$267,938,900

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$75,747,500

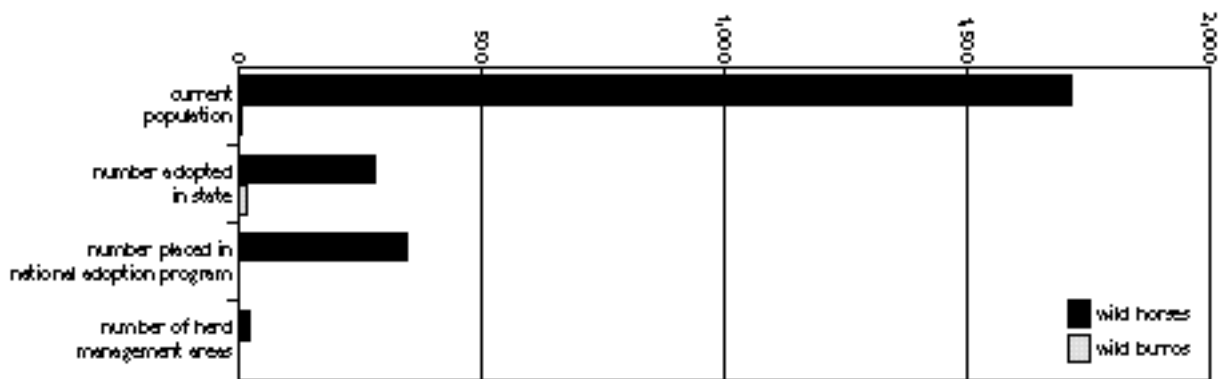
## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Resources (FY96 data) (OR)	74,169 acres inventoried, (560 properties recorded)
Cultural Resources (FY96 data) (WA)	3,850 acres inventoried, (84 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers (OR)	777 miles, (249,570 acres protected)
Wilderness Areas, Oregon	16,703 acres
Wilderness Areas, Washington	7,140 acres
Wilderness Study Areas (OR)	92 areas, (2,799,190 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WA)	1 area, (5,518 acres)
National Historic Trails (OR)	37 miles
National Scenic Trails (OR)	42 miles
National Outstanding Natural Area (OR)	100 acres
Area of Critical Environmental Concern (OR)	152 areas, (587,800 acres)
Area of Critical Environmental Concern (WA)	16 areas, (14,870 acres)

## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	1,716	278	344	21
Wild Burros	6	13	0	0

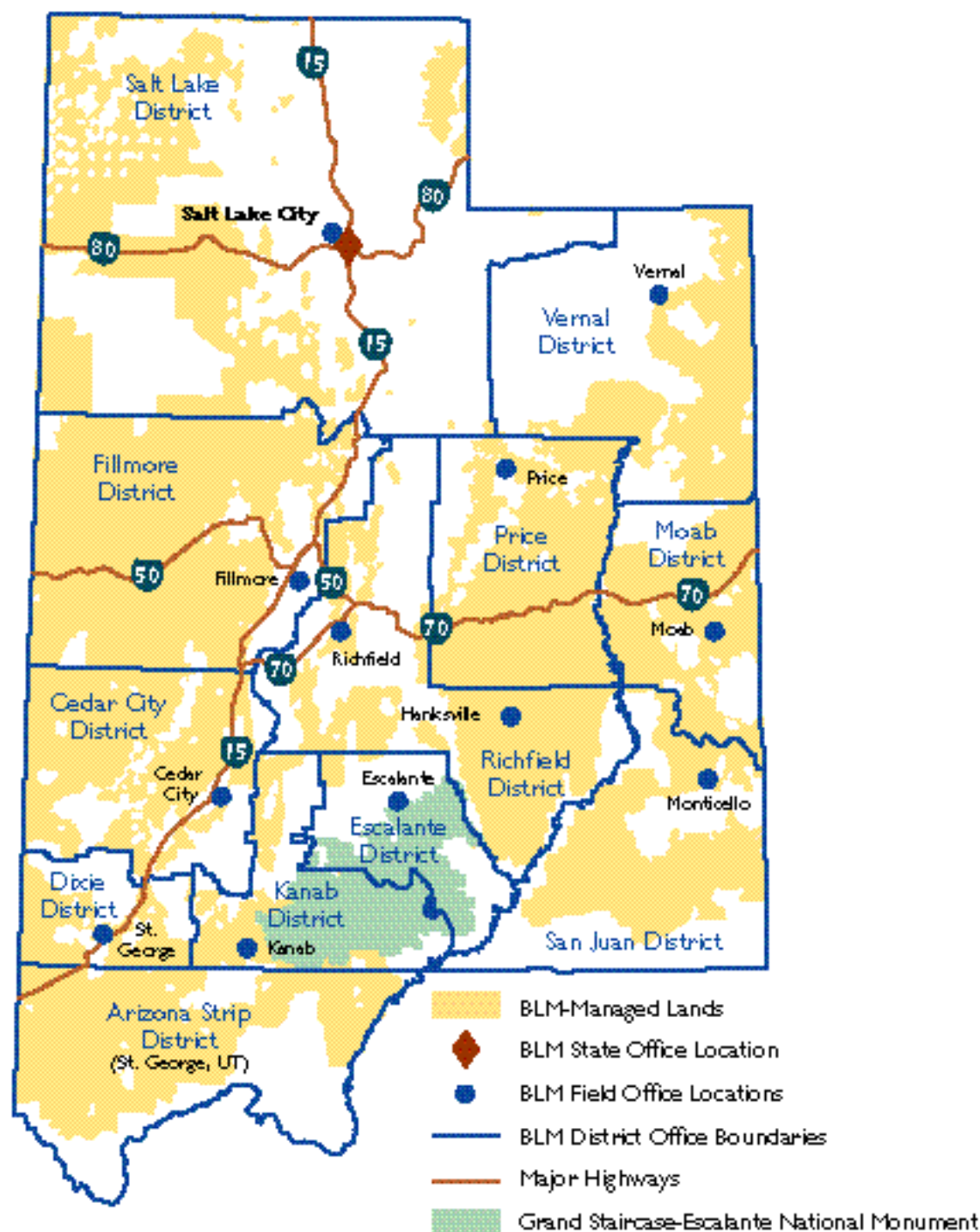
Note: Oregon administers the Wild Horse and Burro program in Oregon only.







# Utah



Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
22.88 million acres

Utah State Office  
324 South State Street, Suite 301  
P.O. Box 45155  
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155  
801-539-4001

# Utah

The BLM manages nearly 23 million acres of public lands in Utah, accounting for about 42 percent of the State's land base. These lands, while distributed throughout Utah, are concentrated in the western and southeastern part of the State. The terrain is varied, ranging from rolling uplands in the Uintah Basin to sprawling lowlands in the Mojave Desert. Utah's public lands also feature remote mountain ranges of conifers, granite stone, and shale hillsides in the Great Basin, and spectacular red rock canyon country on the Colorado Plateau.

Utah, which has a rapidly growing population, attracts families and businesses because of its quality of life, which is associated with the vastness, beauty, and diversity of the public lands, along with other factors. The increased recreational use of the public lands by Utah's residents and visitors poses a challenge for the BLM while creating economic opportunities for Utah's communities. The State's economy also benefits from the coal, oil, and gas produced on BLM-managed land.

Recreational opportunities on Utah's public lands include mountain biking at the world-famous Slickrock Bike Trail, speed trials at the Bonneville Salt Flats, desert backpacking in remote canyon country, and white water rafting on the Green, San Juan, and Colorado Rivers. The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, created by a Proclamation issued by President Clinton in 1996, adds yet another destination in Utah for Americans seeking spectacular vistas and personal solitude.

The BLM depends on numerous public and private partnerships to fulfill its land management mission in Utah. Toward that end, the BLM has completed several Memorandums of Understanding with Utah's State and county governments on a variety of matters, including recreational opportunities and facilities, land-use planning, law enforcement, wildfire control, road maintenance, weed control, and wildlife habitat improvements. One of the cooperative efforts in which the

BLM is involved is the Canyon Country Partnership, which coordinates planning and management actions in the canyon country of southeastern Utah.

Another significant partnership focuses on the Paiute Trail, a 230-mile off-highway vehicle trail in central Utah that crosses diverse terrain in three counties. The trail is comanaged and maintained by State, Federal, and local governments, off-highway vehicle groups, and local citizens. The trail attracts thousands of visitors each year, and many adjacent communities have enacted ordinances allowing hikers to use selected public roads so they can obtain fuel, goods, and sleeping accommodations.

BLM-Utah is working closely with partners in Vernal to complete the Book Cliffs Cooperative Resource Management Plan. At stake is a vast area of canyon and mountain country that has been selected as Utah's Centennial Wildlife Demonstration Site. The BLM, The Nature Conservancy, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, along with other community partners, are developing a management plan aimed at sustaining wildlife populations while maintaining recreation, mining, grazing, and other traditional uses in the Book Cliffs.

The BLM's Moab Field Office and community partners recently completed two riparian projects near the city of Moab, a popular mountain biking and recreation area in southern Utah. This site has seen dramatic increases in hiking, biking, and vehicle travel—activities that have degraded the riparian vegetation along Negro Bill and Mill Creeks. Cattle grazing has also contributed to the problem. To reverse this damage, the BLM closed some parts of the area to vehicles, built parking facilities at trailheads, and moved cattle to lesser-used areas.

In another collaborative project, the BLM, assisted by Plateau Restoration, Inc., a nonprofit group based in Moab, restored the Mill Creek

area. This effort involved planting trees, shrubs, and grasses; improving parking and trail areas; and installing a temporary drip irrigation system. The partners also developed a primary trail system to direct foot traffic through the site and placed water bars on steep slopes that were previously damaged by vehicles.

The American Hiking Society worked with the BLM on the Negro Bill project, providing more than 300 hours of volunteer labor to reconstruct

2 miles of hiking trail. The BLM and its volunteers moved the trail out of the creek's riparian zone while carrying out other restoration work.

These complex restoration projects took several years to complete, but were well worth the effort. As a result of the work by the BLM and its partners in Moab, the valuable riparian zones in this popular area will continue to function properly while providing recreational opportunities to the hiking public.

## Utah Totals

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

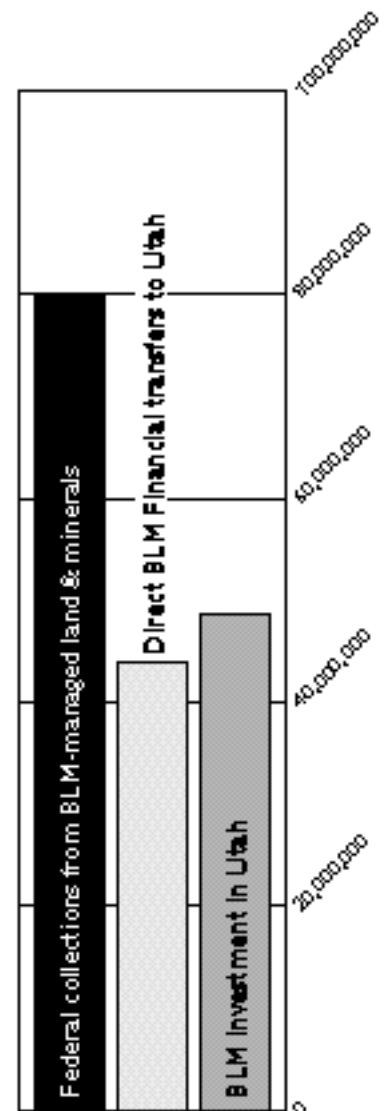
Grazing Fees	\$1,268,000
Recreation & Use Fees	\$764,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way rent	\$321,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$820,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$844,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$1,604,000
Timber Receipts	\$39,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$74,444,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$80,104,000</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Utah

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$9,587,000
Grazing Fees	\$156,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$36,000
Timber Receipts	\$1,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$34,141,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$43,922,000</b>

### BLM Investment in Utah

Management of Lands and Resources	\$30,468,000
Land Acquisition	\$2,297,000
Range Improvements	\$647,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$1,840,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$13,288,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$48,540,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

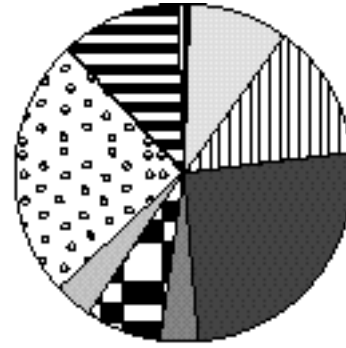
### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	1,648 permits, 1,280,656 AUMS
Timber Production	2.6 million board feet produced
Oil and Gas Leasing	123 new holes started, 914,203 acres in producing status
Coal Production	34 producing leases, 25.70 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	579 permits issued, 815,960 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	93,460 acres under lease, 46,170 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	99 notices reviewed, 1 plan of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	189 processed, 174 granted, 363 total workload

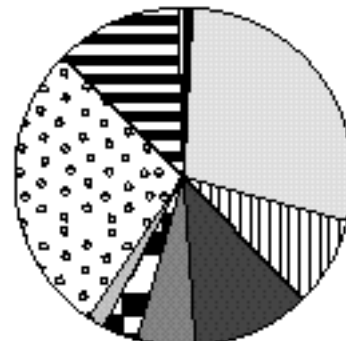
## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 4,697,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	52,000	29,000
Camping	702,000	974,000
Driving for Pleasure	988,000	294,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	1,924,000	379,000
Fishing & Hunting	281,000	188,000
Other	532,000	115,000
Picnicking	286,000	54,000
Trail Activities	1,872,000	967,000
Water Sports	863,000	406,000
Winter Sports	31,000	14,000
Total <sup>3</sup>		3,421,000



number of participants



visitor days

<sup>2</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

<sup>3</sup> Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$318,794,400

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

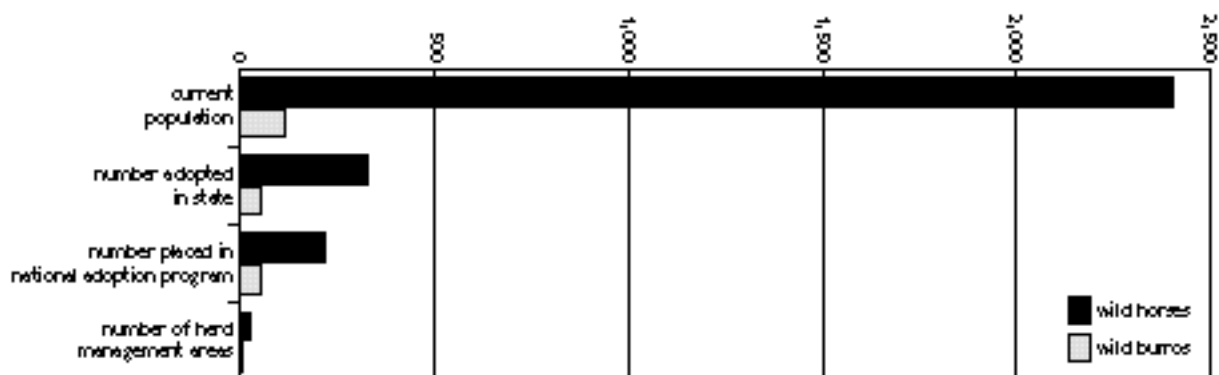
on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$58,702,500

## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
National Monument	1 monument, (1.7 million acres)
Cultural Resources (FY96 data)	100,485 acres inventoried, (830 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas	2 areas, (26,630 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas	95 areas, (3,258,250 acres)
National Historic Trails	2 trails, (244 miles)
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	47 areas, (1,124,709 acres)

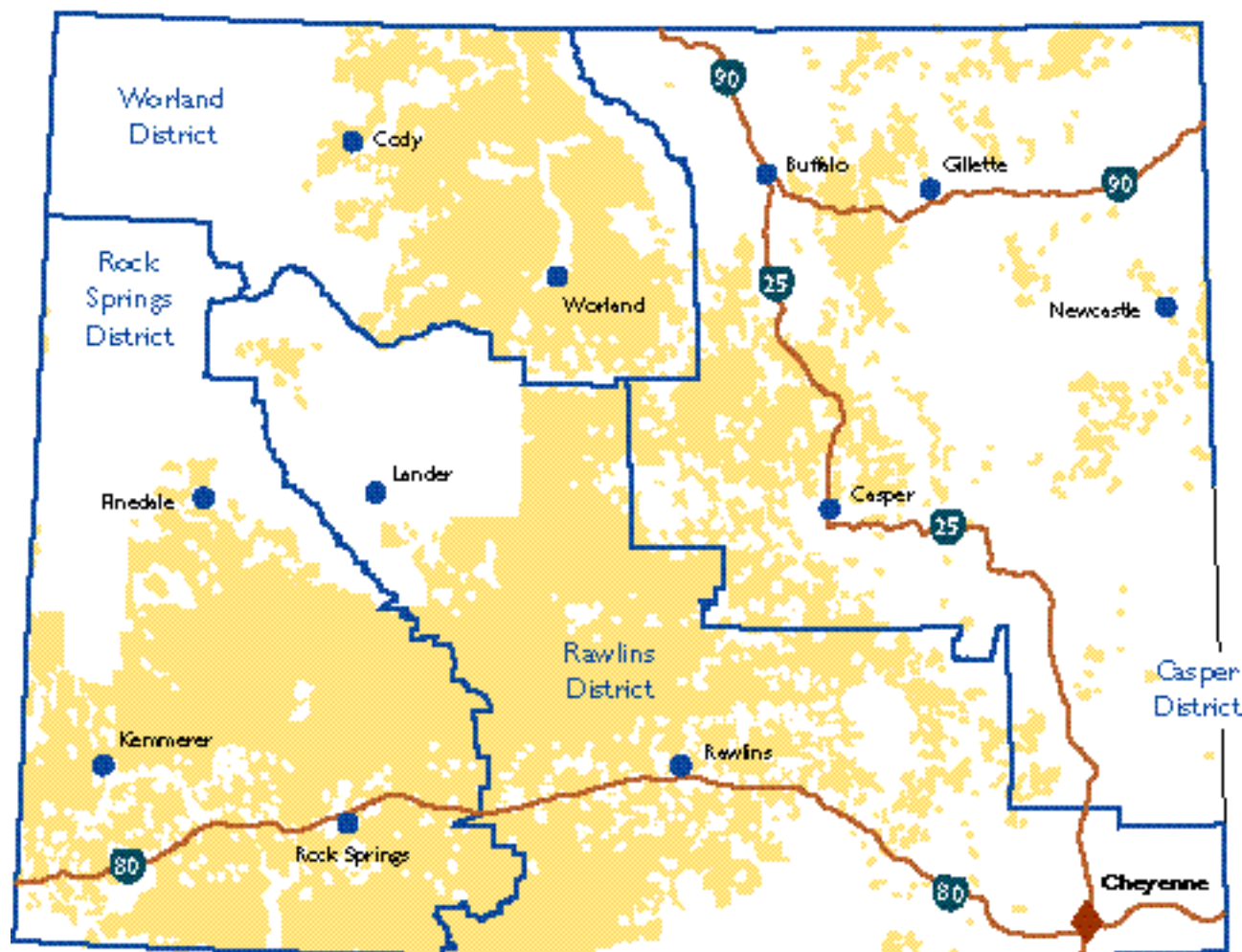
## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	2,405	326	221	23
Wild Burros	118	53	55	2





# Wyoming



- BLM-Managed Lands
- BLM State Office Location
- BLM Field Office Locations
- BLM District Office Boundaries
- Major Highways
- State Boundary

Surface Acreage of Land  
Managed by the  
Bureau of Land Management:  
18.39 million acres

The Wyoming State Office  
also has jurisdiction over  
BLM-managed land  
in Nebraska.

Wyoming State Office  
5353 Yellowstone Road  
P.O. Box 1828  
Cheyenne, WY 82003  
307-775-6256

# Wyoming/Nebraska

Public lands in Wyoming comprise 18.4 million acres that are concentrated primarily in the western two-thirds of the State. These lands include high desert plains, sand dunes, badlands, and rugged mountains. BLM-Wyoming also manages small scattered tracts of public land in Nebraska.

Energy resources abound on Wyoming's public lands. The southwest portion of the State has attracted considerable development by the oil and gas industry, which predicts there will be between 6,000 and 11,000 new wells in the region by the year 2015. Wyoming is the leading coal producer in the country, with Federal coal from the Powder River Basin used to generate electricity in some 35 States. Ninety percent of the trona (soda ash) extracted in the United States comes from Federal and private land in the Green River Basin.

Wyoming's public lands offer opportunities for blue-ribbon trout fishing and world-class hunting, as well as camping, caving, and hiking. These lands also contain rich paleontological resources, such as the first fully articulated allosaurus, now housed in the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana. Besides dinosaur fossils, Wyoming's public lands feature American Indian petroglyphs, emigrant etchings, and portions of trails used by settlers moving westward. Visitors to these BLM-managed lands can see original wagon ruts along the Oregon Trail and other National Historic Trails.

The BLM is collaborating with a number of partners to improve land management in Wyoming. For example, the BLM is undertaking a coordinated effort to control and manage noxious weeds on Wyoming's public lands through an agreement with the Wyoming Department of Agriculture. This agreement strengthens an existing BLM relationship with the Wyoming Weed and Pest Districts, which operate at the county level. The BLM also participates in an interagency committee that focuses on air

quality issues in southwest Wyoming. Other agencies serving on the committee are the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Forest Service.

Working with Wyoming stakeholders, the BLM has undertaken a number of innovative projects aimed at promoting the health and productivity of the public lands. One of these collaborative efforts is the Muddy Creek project in south-central Wyoming. This project seeks to enhance and conserve the Muddy Creek Watershed to benefit wildlife and livestock while facilitating recreation and other uses of the land. It is part of the "Seeking Common Ground" initiative, which promotes positive relationships between livestock producers and wildlife interests. More than 25 members representing private landowners; Federal, State and local agencies; environmental organizations; the livestock industry; and the general public are involved in the project.

Energy resources on the public lands play a key role in Wyoming's economy. In 1996, the State of Wyoming received close to \$200 million in mineral royalties, rents, and bonuses from BLM-managed land. These funds help pay for Wyoming public schools, highways, and the University of Wyoming. Wyoming and its counties received more than \$7 million from Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), grazing fees, timber receipts, and other activities on the public lands. Recreation on BLM-managed lands also contributed to Wyoming's economy, with hunting trips and wildlife-related recreation generating more than \$170 million annually.

To enhance the productivity of the public lands, the BLM is engaged in numerous riparian restoration projects in Wyoming. Several projects involve Carmody Lake, a playa lake located about 35 miles southeast of Lander. The area, which offers excellent fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities, has been suffering from the effects of overgrazing, erosion, and road



proliferation. In response, the BLM erected a fence to protect 1,000 acres of lake, shoreline, and adjacent rangeland, resulting in a noticeable increase in desirable grasses and a decrease in weeds. The BLM also conducted plant suitability tests to identify appropriate species for wildlife cover and forage for the area. These and other riparian-related projects have

improved water quality and quantity, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities. Those joining the BLM in these restoration efforts have included the ranching community, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, the Popo Agie Anglers Club, and the local conservation district.

## Wyoming/Nebraska T

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands & Minerals

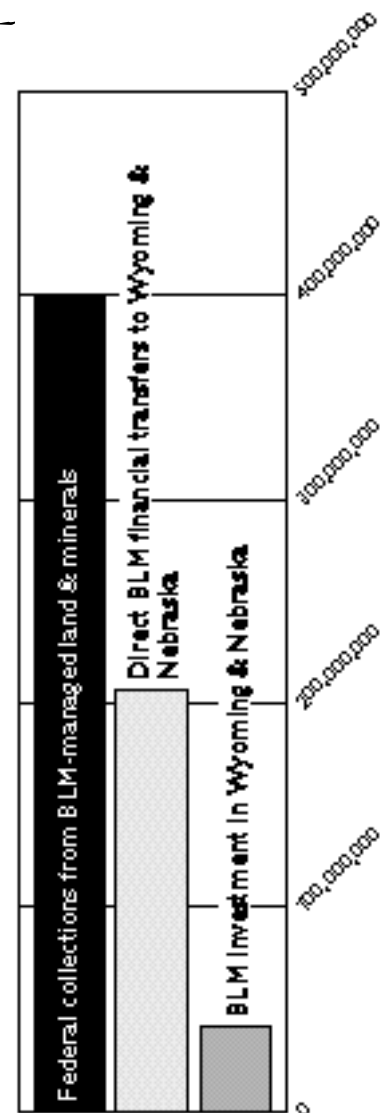
Grazing Fees	\$2,353,000
Recreation & Use Fees	\$57,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$551,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,686,000
Sale of Land and Materials	\$804,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	\$1,467,000
Timber Receipts	\$131,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$393,829,000
Total	\$400,878,000

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Wyoming & Nebraska

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$7,240,000
Grazing Fees	\$544,000
Proceeds of Sales	\$38,000
Timber Receipts	\$5,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	\$199,598,000
Total	\$207,425,000

### BLM Investment in Wyoming and Nebraska

Management of Lands and Resources	\$37,287,000
Land Acquisition	\$100,000
Range Improvements	\$1,158,000
Construction & Access	\$60,000
Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness	\$1,342,000
Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$1,748,000
Total	\$41,695,000



## Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996

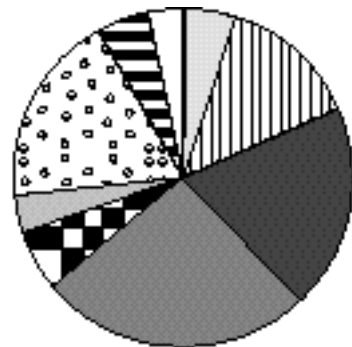
### Commercial Uses

Grazing Permits and Leases	2,764 permits and leases, 2,009,280 AUMS
Timber Production	3.2 million board feet produced
Oil and Gas Leasing	320 new holes started, 2,803,421 acres in producing status
Coal Production	42 producing leases, 242.8 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	181 permits issued, 1,192,320 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	94,490 acres under lease, 4,379,240 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	47 notices reviewed, 44 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	442 processed, 582 granted, 1,024 total workload

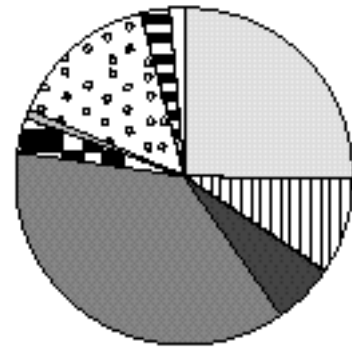
## Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping as of December 5, 1996

Total Visits: 2,661,000

Visitor Use Activity Combinations	Number of Participants <sup>2</sup>	Visitor Days
Adventure Sports	13,000	4,000
Camping	212,000	561,000
Driving for Pleasure	580,000	205,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	847,000	127,000
Fishing & Hunting	1,133,000	821,000
Other	253,000	76,000
Picnicking	159,000	20,000
Trail Activities	802,000	320,000
Water Sports	209,000	60,000
Winter Sports	144,000	30,000
Total <sup>3</sup>		2,224,000



number of participants



visitor days

<sup>2</sup> The number of participants has not been totaled because some visitors participate in more than one activity per visit.

<sup>3</sup> Totals may not add because of rounding.

Estimated net economic value of selected hunting trips

on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$120,556,800

Estimated expenditures (excluding hunting)

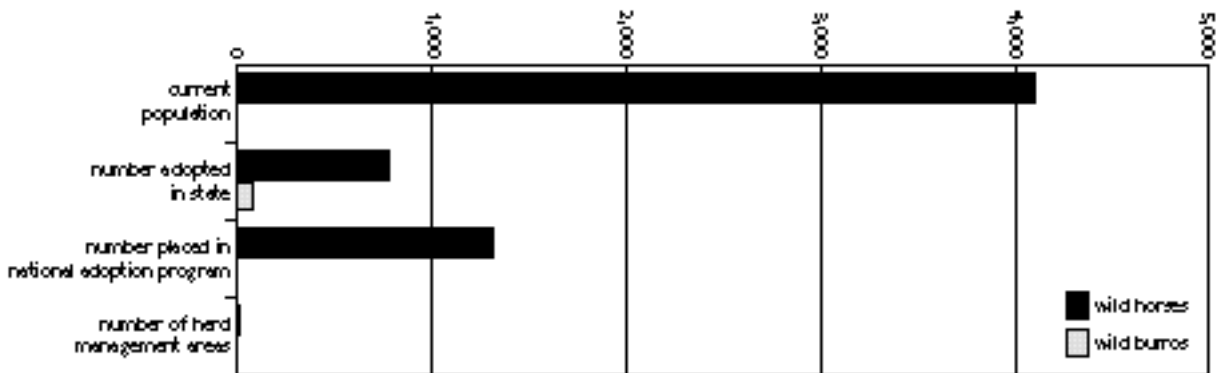
on BLM-managed lands FY96: .....\$54,842,900

## Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1996

Asset Type	Approximate Number of Units
Cultural Resources (FY96 data)	53,560 acres inventoried (920 properties recorded)
Wilderness Study Areas	40 areas (577,504 acres)
National Historic Trails	1,370 miles
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	32 areas (500,977 acres)

## BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 1996

Animal	Current Population	Number Adopted in State	Number Placed in National Adoption Program	Number of Herd Management Areas
Wild Horses	4,105	782	1,311	11
Wild Burros	0	79	0	0





# Guide to Table Data

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 1996, which runs from October 1, 1995 to September 30, 1996.

The totals for some of the tables in this document may not add because of rounding.

**Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals:** This section identifies fiscal year 1996 collections from BLM-managed lands and minerals.

**Grazing Fees:** This category identifies grazing receipt collections authorized under the Taylor Grazing Act.

**Recreation and Use Fees:** These fees are collected under the authority of the Land and Water Conservation Act as amended. They include entrance fees to National Conservation Areas; recreation use fees for campgrounds and specialized outdoor recreation sites, facilities, equipment, and services; special recreation permit fees; and Golden Eagle and Golden Age passport sales. The BLM retains up to 15% of these revenues to offset the cost of collecting the fees. The remainder is available in the following year to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, and the appropriated amount is distributed back to the sites from which they were collected.

**FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent:** The BLM collects these fees in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for rights-of-way (excluding oil and gas rights-of-way) across public lands. These are for such uses as roads, pipelines (excluding oil and gas pipelines), transmission lines, and communications sites.

**Miscellaneous Receipts:** These fees result primarily from filing fees for applications, for noncompetitive oil and gas leases, and from rent of land. This category also includes collections from fines, penalties, forfeited money, property, cost recoverables, as well as interest charged by BLM.

**Sales of Land and Materials:** This category includes receipts from the sale of public land and materials, including sales of vegetative (e.g., Christmas trees, posts, poles, fuel wood, floral products, pine nuts, mushrooms, medicinal products, etc.) and mineral materials.

**National Grasslands:** This category includes grazing, oil and gas rents, bonuses, royalties, and other receipts derived from activities on National Grasslands.

**Mining Claim Holding Fees:** These are annual maintenance fees approved by Congress in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The BLM uses these collections to administer the mining claim holding fee program. Collections that exceed BLM's budget authority go to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The BLM retains all collections that do not exceed its budget authority.

**Timber Receipts:** These are funds generated from timber harvested on public domain forest land.

**O & C Grant Fund and CBWR Grant Fund:** In Oregon, receipts are also generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon.

**Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses:** This figure reflects mineral receipts from all Federal leases, regardless of surface ownership or management. Revenues are from all Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. This figure includes revenues from oil and gas rights-of-way collected under the Mineral Leasing Act. It also includes receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands, including National Grasslands. MMS collects receipts and makes disbursements.

**Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States:** This section identifies fiscal year 1996 payments made to the states from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land.

**Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT):** Congress appropriates PILT payments annually, and BLM administers disbursement to individual counties. These figures reflect the total PILT for all Federal land in the state. The PILT payments are determined according to a formula that includes population, the amount of Federal land within the county, and offsets for certain Federal payments to the county such as grazing and oil and gas fees.

**Grazing Fees:** These funds are the portion of the grazing receipts shared directly with the state. BLM payments to the states are either 12.5% or 50%, depending on the statutory authority. Payments identified in this category include the local share of receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands under the Taylor Grazing Act.

**Proceeds of Sales:** This is the portion of receipts from the sale of public land and materials that is shared with the states.

**National Grasslands:** This figure reflects the payment made directly to the state from revenues derived from National Grasslands. These figures include allocation of mineral receipts, which are collected by MMS but transferred to BLM for disbursement. These figures reflect payments made in calendar year 1996 for receipts collected in calendar year 1995.

**Timber Receipts:** This figure reflects the portion of receipts from public domain timber harvest collected by the Federal government and shared with the state.

**O & C Grant Lands and CBWR Grant Lands:** In Oregon, receipts are also generated from timber harvest-

ed on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon. Counties in western Oregon are guaranteed "special payments" by the Federal government that are based on an annually decreasing percentage of a 5-year average of timber receipts from the O&C and CBWR lands. For each year from 1999 to 2003, payments to these counties will be the greater of either the "special payment" or 50% of total receipts.

**Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses:** These figures reflect the net disbursement to the state of mineral receipts from Federal leases, including those on BLM-managed land. MMS collects receipts and makes disbursements. Payments are from revenues derived from Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. These figures do not reflect disbursements from leases on acquired lands, including National Grasslands, which are included above under "National Grasslands."

**BLM Investment in the State:** These figures represent FY96 funds appropriated by Congress for BLM-managed programs in each state. They do not include the MMS program costs for collection of mineral revenues. These figures identify appropriated funds, unless otherwise indicated, and are direct dollars (they do not include surcharges).

**Management of Lands and Resources:** MLR appropriations fund a variety of programs, including mineral leasing programs, initiatives to protect wild horses and burros, and recreational activities, as well as programs to improve land, soil, and water quality.

**Land Acquisition:** These funds are used to acquire land and to administer exchanges in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

**Range Improvements:** The Range Improvement Fund is funded by the Federal share of grazing receipts, plus the Federal share of mineral receipts from leasing on acquired lands. Funds are used for the construction, purchase and development of range improvements.

**Construction & Access:** These appropriations fund a variety of programs, including the construction of recreation facilities, roads, and trails.

**Management of O&C Lands:** O&C appropriations fund a variety of programs within the O&C counties in western Oregon, including construction and acquisition, facilities maintenance, resources management, information and data systems, as well as the Jobs-In-The-Woods Program under the Northwest Forest Plan.

**Central Hazardous Materials Fund:** This figure reflects BLM's portion of the Departmental fund that is congressionally appropriated for high-priority hazardous materials sites.

**Fire Use and Emergency Preparedness/Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation:** "Fire Use and Emergency

Preparedness" show appropriated funds. "Firefighting and Emergency Rehabilitation" shows actual expenditures (these do not include the leave surcharge). Only a portion of BLM funding for fire programs is identified here; BLM provides further funding through allocations to other Department of the Interior agencies and to the Secretarial fund. Additionally, BLM funds fire program activities through appropriations to the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho and the National Training Center in Phoenix, Arizona.

**Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping:** BLM-managed lands offer a variety of recreational activities, including those provided by Wilderness Areas, National Conservation Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Back Country Byways. The information source for the data in this table is the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database, Report #22, December 5, 1996. The RMIS is a PC-based database for compiling and monitoring key recreational management data for the BLM.

**Number of Participants:** This estimate is the number of people that participate in the listed activity. Recreational data is derived from a number of different sources, including traffic counters, trail registers, visitor surveys, state reports, and highway census counts. Using this system of counting, a visitor that both camps and hunts would be counted as two participants. The information in this table comes from recreation activities not requiring a permit.

**Visitor Days:** One visitor day equals 12 visitor hours.

**Estimated Expenditures (Excluding Hunting) on BLM-Managed Lands:** All figures are taken from the 1991 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. This figure has been updated from the 1991 figures by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for 1996 (151.4).

**Estimated Net Economic Value of Selected Hunting Trips on BLM-Managed Lands:** This figure is an estimate of the net value of hunting trips (deer, elk, waterfowl, small game, and other game) on public lands for fiscal year 1996. The source of this information is the 1991 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

**Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1996:**

**Grazing Permits and Leases:** A grazing permit is an authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act). A grazing lease is an authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside of the grazing district during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

AUM (animal unit month) is a standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of 1 month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges that represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

**Timber Production:** Standing trees, downed trees, or logs that are capable of being measured in board feet.

**Oil and Gas Leasing:** The BLM leases oil and gas rights to explore for and produce oil and gas resources from Federal lands or mineral rights owned by the Federal government. Federal oil and gas leases may be obtained and held by any adult citizen of the United States. These leases are available after being cleared through the land use process, initially by a competitive process, and then available noncompetitively if they fail to receive a competitive bid.

**Coal Production:** This is based on tons of coal sold and royalties paid in fiscal year 1996.

**Mineral Materials (Salables):** These are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law, but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**Nonenergy Leasables:** These are all solid minerals other than coal and oil shale that are primarily subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946. Production in tons is based on the mineral products or ore on which Federal royalties are paid. Most of the production is based on processed mining products sold, and not on the production of ore necessary to produce marketable mineral products.

**Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables):** Exploration refers to exploring for minerals (locatable/hardrock) by way of drilling, trenching, etc. Mining refers to the extraction and processing of minerals. Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are regulated under 43 CFR 3809, which provides for three levels of activity. The first, casual use, requires no contact with the BLM. The second, a notice, is filed for activities that disturb less than 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Notices do not require BLM approval and are ministerial in form. The third, a plan of operations, is filed with the BLM for activities that exceed 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Plans of operations require BLM approval and are subject to NEPA.

**Rights-of-Way:** This refers to public land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant. A right-of-way grant is an instrument issued authorizing the use of a right-of-way over, upon, under, or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project. The rights-of-way processed are the applications assigned, denied, withdrawn, renewed, relinquished, terminated, and canceled. The rights-of-way granted are the number of new grants or amended grants

completed. The rights-of-way total workload is the total number of cases processed and granted.

### Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship:

**Cultural Properties:** These are definite locations of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. The term includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and may include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups. The information here is fiscal year 1996 data only.

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers:** Congress enacted the Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) Act in 1968 to balance the need to retain certain selected rivers in their natural free-flowing condition and to develop some of the nation's rivers for hydropower purposes. Since passage of the Act, more than 10,000 miles of America's rivers have been congressionally designated as components of the National WSR System. The BLM administers more than 32 WSRs - approximately 20% of all rivers in the system.

**Wilderness Areas:** Areas of undeveloped Federal land retaining their primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural conditions. They: (1) generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, and human imprints are substantially unnoticeable; (2) have outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) have at least 5,000 acres of land or are of sufficient size as to make practicable their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. Wilderness areas are congressionally designated.

**Wilderness Study Areas:** WSAs are public lands that have been inventoried by the BLM, under the authority of Section 603 or Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and found to possess the required wilderness characteristics as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

**National Conservation Areas:** Areas of public land that are congressionally designated for conservation, enhancement, and management of their resources for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of present and future generations. Areas with this designation hold special natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archeological, paleontological, historical, educational, and/or scientific values.

**National Scenic Areas:** Areas of public land that are congressionally designated to provide for the conservation and protection of certain scenic, recreational, and/or pastoral values and to provide for the enhancement of those values.

**National Recreation Areas:** Areas of public land that are congressionally designated in order to assure the conservation and protection of certain natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the recreational values associated with these resources.

**National Historic Trails:** Trails on federally managed lands that meet the criteria established by the National Trails System Act. The trails are congressionally designated and follow as closely as possible and practical to the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. The purpose of this designation is to identify and protect historic routes and their historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment.

**National Scenic Trails:** These are congressionally designated trails on federally managed lands that provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass. National Scenic Trails may be located so as to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the nation.

**National Outstanding Natural Areas:** These are areas of public land that are either congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics. This designation provides for the protection, management, and enhancement of the natural, educational, or scientific values associated with these resources.

**Areas of Critical Environmental Concern:** ACECs are administratively designated areas where special management is needed: (1) to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas, or (2) to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

**Research Natural Areas:** These areas contain natural resource values of scientific interest and are managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

#### **BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program:**

**Wild Horses and Burros:** These are unbranded and unclaimed horses or burros using public lands in the Western United States as all or part of their habitat. These animals are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971. Wild horses and burros are descendants of animals turned loose by, or escaped from, ranchers, prospectors, Indian Tribes, and the U.S. Cavalry from the late 1800's through the Great Depression of the 1930's, and in some areas even more recently.

**Adopted Wild Horse or Burro:** This is a wild horse or burro under the care of a qualified individual who agrees to the terms and conditions specified in a Private Maintenance and Care Agreement (contract) with the U.S. government to provide humane care for excess animals.

**Herd Management Areas:** This is an area identified in a land use plan for the long-term management of a wild horse or burro herd.



# Comment Card

FORM APPROVED  
OMB NO. 1004-0172

Expires: April 30, 1998

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) prepares reports to share various types of information; some are in compliance with Federal requirements, while others are updates on BLM activities. Your response to this report will help us better prepare future publications. Your response is strictly voluntary. This

comment card is a preaddressed self-mailer: fold as indicated on the reverse side. The BLM would like you to know that you do not have to respond to this, or any other, Federal agency-sponsored information collection unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number; see upper-right corner of this page.

Report Title: <u>BLM FY 1996 Public Rewards From Public Lands</u>	<Needs Major <Improvement							Excellent>
1. The information in this report was very useful.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2. The information in the report was well prepared/organized.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3. The report was timely.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
4. How would you rate your overall satisfaction with this report?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

5. What changes would you like to see? (circle all that apply)

- a. Less Information      b. More Information      c. More Plain English      d. More Graphics  
e. Other, please explain \_\_\_\_\_

6. What portion of the report was most useful to you? (circle all that apply)

- a. Introduction      b. National Data      c. State Data  
d. Financial Statements      e. Guide to Table Data      f. Other, please explain \_\_\_\_\_

7. What is your primary interest in the Bureau of Land Management? (circle one)

- a. Citizen/Taxpayer      b. Senator/Congressional Representative      c. Member of the Media  
d. Student      e. Capitol Hill Staff      f. Stakeholder or Partner/Interest Group  
g. Use Authorization/Permitted or Commercial User      h. Federal Employee  
i. Recreational and Educational User/Public Land Visitor      j. State and Local Government  
k. Other \_\_\_\_\_

8. How did you learn of this report? (circle one)

- a. Mailing List      b. the Internet      c. Meeting/Conference      d. BLM office      e. Other \_\_\_\_\_

9. Was the report delivered to the appropriate person in your organization? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(New addressee) \_\_\_\_\_

10. How do you prefer to receive this report?

- a. E-mail \_\_\_\_\_      b. Internet \_\_\_\_\_      c. Intranet \_\_\_\_\_  
d. U.S. Postal Service      e. Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you for your help!**

After folding as a self-mailer, please tape and return the completed comment card to:

BLM, Public Affairs, MS 406-LS, 1849 C St NW, Washington, DC 20240

Please provide your name and address so we can include you on our mailing list for this publication.



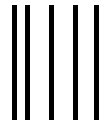
Tape



Fold Line

Fold Line

Four horizontal lines for an address or return address.

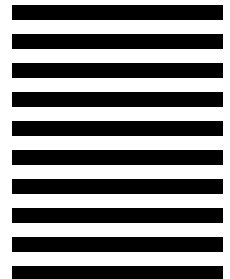


**BUSINESS REPLY MAIL**  
FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 14153 WASHINGTON DC

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
MAIL STOP 406-LS  
1849 C STREET NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20240

NO POSTAGE  
NECESSARY  
IF MAILED  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES



Cover Photo: Hoodoos near the Paria River at the Grand Staircase—Escalante National Monument,  
Escalante, Utah.

Photo By: Ray Mathis

Bureau of Land Management  
Office of Public Affairs  
Mail Stop 406-LS  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

(202) 452-5125

Internet Address: <http://www.blm.gov/>

BLM/WO/GI-97/013+1120

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the conclusions and implications of the findings. The paper is organized into several sections, each of which is clearly marked with a heading. The text is written in a clear and concise style, and the arguments are well-supported by evidence. The paper is a valuable contribution to the field of research, and it is highly recommended for anyone interested in the topic.